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POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Appointment of Poll-Clerks for New-York City—The Question as to Allowing Steam-Cars below Forty-Second-street on the Harlem Railroad.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday at 1½ P. M., pursuant to adjournment. All the members were present.

Gen. **Nye**, the Chairman, stated that in relation to a certain reward that had been offered by some person in Connecticut, for the recovery of stolen goods, and which he had been empowered to claim on behalf of the Board, because of the goods having been recovered through officers of the New-York Police, he had received, in reply to a communication of his, a letter from a gentleman in Connecticut, who signed himself "District-Attorney," setting forth that the New-York officers were not considered as entitled to the reward, ($400,) but proposing to give them $100, and suggesting that in the event of their refusal to accept that sum, they could avail themselves of a statute of Connecticut, which provides that when different parties claim a reward, the person offering it can, at the first term of the Court after the reward becomes due, ask the Court to appoint Commissioners to hear the different claimants, and make a distribution of the reward among them, proportionate to the amount of services respectively rendered by them. He (the Chairman) was not disposed to accept the $100, but it might be questioned whether it would not be more injudicious to incur the expense and risk of going before a Commission in Connecticut, in the hope of obtaining more. They might, if not disposed to do one or either of these things, wait until they had an opportunity of finding in New-York the merchant who offered the reward, and then sue him in one of the New-York Courts.

Mayor **Wood** moved that the matter be referred to the Chairman, with power.

Mayor **Powell** asked the amount of the goods recovered.

General **Nye**—Five or six thousand dollars' worth.

Mr. **Cholwell**—Is there any competition for the reward?

General **Nye**—Yes, the New-London Police are claimants.

The Mayor's motion to refer to the Chairman, with power, was carried.

The Chairman then presented a communication from Mr. **Tallmadge**, the General Superintendent, in relation to abating the nuisance caused by the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad, in running cars by steam below Forty-second-street. Mr. **Tallmadge** represented the demands that had been made of him by property owners on Fourth-avenue to have the nuisance removed, and, in addition to the opinion of Mr. **Hall**, the District-Attorney, which accompanied his letter, requested the directions of the Board as a guide for his action in the matter. Mr. **Hall's** opinion was also read. It was to the effect that he had no doubt that the Police might be called upon to compel the engineers of the Company to stop the engines at Forty-second-street, and that if the engineers refused, the Police might then arrest all persons connected with the locomotives, as aiding and abetting the nuisance, and as violating an ordinance of the Municipal Government; and also that they might take all physical measures to abate the nuisance, compatible with the safety of the passengers and of the general public.

Dr. **Barrett**, on behalf of the property owners in the Twenty-first and Sixteenth Wards, who consider themselves injured by the use of locomotives below Forty-second street, read a long preamble and resolution adopted at a meeting of those property owners and others a few nights since. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee already appointed be authorized and requested to appear before the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners, and express the views of this meeting as to the violation, by the Harlem and New Haven Railroads, of the aforesaid ordinance, and urge upon that Board prompt action by the police to enforce that ordinance.

Dr. **Barrett** added that there were a great many of those property owners now present, and they were prepared to answer any suggestions that the Board might present.

Mr. **Bowen** said it did not seem to him that any intervention of the Board was needed in this matter. The General Superintendent had his duties to perform, and if this was a nuisance it must be abated.

General **Nye** had himself, even after reading the communications of the General Superintendent and District-Attorney, great doubts whether it was a nuisance criminal in itself, so as to authorize the Police to lay hands on it. And he doubted very much the power of the Common Council to pass an ordinance declaring a thing criminal in itself, and authorizing the Police to remove it. They had a right to declare a market a nuisance, but yet he should hesitate before ordering the Police to tear it down. He thought the question was one that they had better act on a little quietly, for they had to see that they did not get their own fingers in a scrape. The citizens had stood it pretty well now. It was three years since the passage of the ordinance, and he thought that a few days more would not hurt them whilst it would give the Board time to examine the matter.

Mr. **Bowen** was of opinion that if the matter was open to any legal doubt, they had better refer it to a Committee.

Mayor **Wood** moved that the General Superintendent be directed to enforce compliance with the ordinance. [Applause.]

Mr. **Bowen** should be disposed to vote that way himself, were it not that the Chairman, who was a lawyer, has suggested that there were doubts as to the legality of that procedure. If there were any doubts, they should have them removed, and he moved, therefore, that the subject be referred to a Committee to report to the Board at the next meeting.

Mayor **Wood** thought the matter was one about which there could be no doubt.

Gen. **Nye** inquired of Mayor **Wood** whether the Common Council had not this very question before them now, and whether there was not a Committee already deliberating upon this very question of the ordinance itself.

Mayor **Wood** replied that there was an application made bo the Company for an extension of time.

Gen. **Nye**—That was after—

Mayor **Wood**, (interruptingly)—I will answer the question of the Chairman. Very recently, he continued there had been an application made by the the Company for an extension of time, after the citizens had become aroused and demanded the enforcement of the ordinance. He would state, in a very few words, his recollection of the matter. In December, 1854, before he came into office, the Common Council had passed a resolution, which had been approved by his predecessor, Mayor Westervelt, directing that the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Cos. should cease to run their locomotives on the track below Forty-second-street, within eighteen months from that time, giving to those Companies a year and a half in which to make arrangements for the removal, an indulgence which, at that time, was deemed to be exceedingly liberal on the part of the Common Council. At the expiration of the eighteen months he (Mayor **Wood**) was in office, and the citizens demanded an enforcement of this resolution. It appeared to him, however, that the Company were at that time embarrassed; he saw that they were not in a position to make the change. At the intervention of highly-respectable citizens, owning property in the immediate vicinity, he was induced to do what he really had no right to do under the law, that is, to grant them a further indulgence of time.

Upon the assurance of Mr. **Dean**, the then President of the Company, that they had purchased land in Westchester County and made all the arrangements for building a large depôt there; and that if they had six months' more time, they would pledge themselves to comply with the resolution of the Common Council, he gave them the six months' indulgence they required. Now, in December it would be three years since this resolution was passed—that is 18 months beyond the 18 months allowed by the resolution of the Common Council would then have expired; and, so far as he knew, the Company were no more prepared to move now than they were when the resolution was adopted. The citizens had come to him and put a simple proposition before him; that is, they called upon him to see that the law was enforced. He replied that he would have done so, but he was without the power. The Metropolitan Police bill had deprived him of the power to direct and control the Police of the City. Had he had the power, he would not have delayed the execution of the law for half an hour, because he would have taken 1,000 men, had it been necessary, and forced a compliance with the ordinance.

Gen. **Nye** did not think it would take over one to do it. [A laugh.]

Mayor **Wood**—Perhaps not. In view of his lack of power he (the Mayor) thought the proper remedy would be by injunction, and accordingly wrote for information to the Corporation Counsel. That officer replied that the Police Board would give the necessary authority. He then addressed an official communication to the General Superintendent, and the General Superintendent, fearing to assume the responsibility of such interference, had addressed this Board; and he (Mayor **Wood**) thought the Superintendent was right in submitting the matter to them, because the Board was required to enforce the ordinances of the City. This prohibition of steam below Forty-second-street was now an ordinance of the City, and it was the duty of the Board to enforce it. As Mayor of the City he called on them to enforce it and the question now was whether they would do so.

Gen. **Nye**—Yes, that is the great question.

Mr. **Bowen** repeated that he was quite willing to enforce the ordinance, and would vote to do so if the Chairman would withdraw his doubts as to its illegality.

Mayor **Powell** did not understand that the Company itself claimed the right to use steam below Forty-second-street, but simply asked it as an indulgence. He thought the subject ought to be referred to a Committee.

Gen. **Nye** knew nothing of this case till this morning. He supposed that the Common Council had authorized the construction of this Railroad and the running of steam to its present destination. He assumed that.

Mayor **Wood** said that was so.

Gen. **Nye** said that a litigation had arisen out of a similar affair in Syracuse. The Common Council of that city had by vote authorized the laying down of a railroad, and an effort was subsequently made to rescind the authority thus given. The question was brought into Court; one special term had decided one way; another special term had decided differently, and the general term of the Supreme Court had now to say whether the Common Council possessed the right of turning round and declaring that to be a nuisance which they themselves had authorized to be constructed.

Mayor **Wood** corrected the Chairman by saying that the authority in this case was a contingent one.

Dr. **Barrett** confirmed the assertion of the Mayor, and referred to the third section of the articles of agreement between the City Corporation and the Railroad Company as proof of the conditional character of the authority in question.

General **Nye** said there was another thing that had to be settled, and that was whether this was a nuisance of such a kind as to require the action of the civil power rather than of the police. The police had only a right to abate a criminal nuisance.

One of the citizens spoke up and said that it was a nuisance which, within a very short time, had cost two people their lives. It was dangerous to life and to limb; the smoke of the engines clouded the avenue and blinded the eyes of the people in it; it was an obstruction to the avenue; some fifteen railroad cars were constantly there, and these, he thought, were nuisances not easily got over.

Gen. **Nye** said that was all understood. This thing had been sprung upon the Board suddenly, and he hoped there would be no undue feeling exhibited about it. It seemed that the citizens of that neighborhood had had this matter under consideration since 1854, whereas, they (the Commissioners) were new at the business, and required a little time to think over it. It was a pretty serious thing to stop a corporation without proper authority.

Another of the property holders directed the Chairman's attention to the fact that they called on the Board to interfere on two grounds; one, and the principal one, that there was an ordinance against the very thing they complained of; the other, that it was a nuisance and ought to be abated.

Dr. **Barrett** showed that by the fifth section of the Metropolitan Police act, the police are directed to enforce all ordinances of the Common Council of the City of New York relative to such matters as that under discussion. That was an express direction to the Board.

Gen. **Nye** repeated his hypothesis of the Common Council directing, by ordinance, the pulling down of a market, &c., &c.

Dr. **Barrett** said the laws of the State and the law officer of the Board had declared this thing to be a nuisance.

Another property holder stated that the charter of 1851 put it in the power of the City Government to regulate the railroads, and he supposed, therefore, that the ordinance was perfectly proper.

General **Nye** said that was just what he wanted to know, and why he wanted to postpone action on the matter till to-morrow. All the people had to do, therefore, was to keep off the track for a day or two longer.

Mr. **Stranahan** supposed that if the citizens wished to be heard, an opportunity should be given them to appear before a Committee; and he thought it would be well to refer the matter to a Committee for that purpose. If not, it might lie on the table until all the Commissioners could come to speak of it as intelligently as his Honor the Mayor.

Dr. **Barrett** wished to make another suggestion. On next Monday the Common Council would meet, and they would have a proposition before them for a further extension of time to those Railroads; and he believed that extension would be granted.

Gen. **Nye** said that was just what he had supposed.

Mayor **Wood** said the question of right had never been raised by the Company. Gen. **Sandford**, as counsel for the Company, had appeared before him several times, and he had never raised the question as to the want of power in the Common Council to adopt the prohibitory ordinance. The only ground he had taken was that of the financial embarrassments of the roads. And he (the Mayor) believed that this Board was deprived of any discretion in the premises. The law by which this Board had been created, made it imperative on it to put into operation the ordinances of the Common Council. And if this Board set itself up as a Court of Appeal to decide on what was proper legislation and what was not, they would soon have nothing else to do except to adjudicate on legal questions. They were an executive Board to direct the fulfillment of the laws and ordinances of the City, and not a Court to judge of the constitutionality of those laws and ordinances.

Gen. **Nye** was of opinion that His Honor, the Mayor, had changed his views a little as to the functions of executive officers. [Laughter.] The sentiments the Mayor now expressed were the sentiments of this Board. The General then supposed another case—that, for instance, of a law authorizing the police force to do some harm to His Honor, the Mayor. He (the General) should certainly hesitate before putting it into operation. He was not going to say exactly now that the Board would be bound to do a wicked thing even though the Common Council directed them to do so.

Mayor **Wood** said that if the Board had the power to decide upon the laws and ordinances as passed by the Legislature and Common Council before enforcing them, he apprehended it was folly to insert in the law that it was their duty to enforce them. So long, however, as these were the laws and ordinances, it was the imperative duty of the Board, on receiving the proper instructions from the proper quarter, to enforce them. He had no objection to postponing the subject till to-morrow, but he would not admit for a moment that there was any discretionary power in this Board.

General **Nye** said it was no matter at all about that.

Mr. **Cholwell** moved that the subject be referred to a Committee of three.

General **Nye** was about to put the question, when Mayor **Wood** suggested that there was a previous motion before the Board.

General **Nye** inquired what it was.

Mayor **Wood** said it was a motion that the ordinance be enforced.

Mr. **Cholwell's** proposition was put as an amendment and carried, Mayor **Wood** alone voting in the negative.

It was then asked how the Committee should be appointed.

Mayor **Wood** suggested that the Chair perform the duty.

The Chair accordingly appointed Messrs. **Bowen**, **Cholwell** and Mayor **Wood**.

Mayor **Wood** refused to serve.

General **Nye** said it would not take him long to write out his opinion.

Mayor **Wood** persisted in declining, and suggested that the Chairman appoint himself [illegible] his (the Mayor's) place.

Mayor **Powell** seconded the suggestion.

Mayor **Wood** believed that in that way the Committee would be provided with both the law and the gospel.

General **Nye** regretted that in that event it would have no influence over his Honor. [Laughter.]

The Committee was so constituted.

Mr. **Bowen** moved that the case of John McKeon be referred back to the Committee, in order that further evidence might be taken. Carried.

Mr. **Stranahan** reported a list of Poll-Clerks for New-York, to serve in the ensuing election.

Mr. **Cholwell** had not examined the list, but would be quite satisfied with Mr. **Stranahan's** recommendations.

On motion of Mayor **Wood**, the report was adopted and the nominations ratified.

Mayor **Wood** also moved that the names be published in the morning papers, and that the persons appointed report themselves to the Board on Monday morning to receive their certificates, as a prerequisite to taking the oath of office before the County Clerk. Carried.

The list of officers designated by the various Captains to attend to the several polling precincts on election day was also, on motion of Mayor **Wood**, adopted, and the men detailed accordingly.

General **Nye** brought before the Board the fact that in the Twentieth Ward there were twelve polling-places, and there they had but twenty-four policemen. Now if, as the law required, two men were detailed to each poll, there would be none left to attend to general duty.

Mr. **Bowen** said that there were 175 polling-places, which required the attendance of 350 patrolmen; so that, as there were 600 available men in the force, there would still be four hundred men, at any rate, to attend to ordinary police business.

General **Nye** was of opinion that special officers would have to be sworn in.

Mr. **Bowen** would be very reluctant to favor any such exercise of power. He had opposed the appointment of special policemen from the commencement, because they were utterly worthless. They were undisciplined, and they ran away on the first appearance of danger.

General **Nye** said the facts showed differently.

Mr. **Bowen** said there might be exceptions, but such a proceeding would lead certainly to endless embarrassments and trouble.

Mayor **Wood** hoped that if it were determined to appoint special policemen, that the law would be adhered to, and the persons so appointed informed of the fact that they were entitled to no pay for their services.

Gen. **Nye** seemed to think that a reserve of special policemen were absolutely necessary in order to preserve the quiet of the City on election day.

Mr. **Stranahan** anticipated no disturbance at the election. The absence of the causes of excitement that prevailed in the last election would, he believed, insure the quiet of this.

Mayor **Wood** explained that under the regulations of the old Board, the whole Police of the City, which never exceeded an active force of more than 800 men, was always on patrol duty on election day, and every man reported himself on the morning of that day to the Chief of Police. A large contingent, say 100 men, was kept at the City Hall. As the state of things at every precinct was telegraphed about every ten minutes to the Mayor's office, the moment any fears of disturbance were provoked, or actual riot occurred at any of the polling places, a body of 20, 30, 40, or even 50 men was dispatched at once to the spot. In this way the last election had been preserved entirely free from riot.

No formal resolution being before the Board, the matter was dropped.

A communication was received from Mr. Jolly, announcing that the glass ballot-boxes were ready for delivery, and if not immediately disposed of, would be stored at the risk and expense of the Board.

Mr. **Cholwell** informed the Board that he had called again to-day on Mr. Draper, and had received the same answer as he had got yesterday, namely, that Mr. Draper had still the question of acceptance under advisement with his friends.

The Board then adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

LIST OF POLL-CLERKS.

First Ward.—1. Thomas Johnson, Charles W. Davis; 2. Edward Combs, Henry Lindenstrath; 3. Thomas Winnett, C. W. Michaelson; 4. William Johnson, Noah B. Stokley; 5. Benjamin C. Sykes, Edwin Smith.

Second Ward.—1. David Hough, Levi De Long; 2. S. B. Giddings, Charles McIntyre.

Third Ward.—1. Robert W. Hawkins, A. B. Torbett; 2. John D. Capen, R. S. Gould, Jr.; 3. Thomas Carr, R. A. Lanning; 4. Charles Fletcher, Jr., J. W. Barber.

Fourth Ward.—1. E. W. Spalding, Solomon Ferre; 2. James S. Hills, L. F. Davis; 3. C. F. Williams, Alonzo King; 4. George W. Tuthill, James H. Moseman; 5. Wm. Ferre, James S. Hicks.

Fifth Ward.—1. Henry Powell, Martin Wilson; 2. W. Parker, John H. Whitmore; 3. Stephen Parrett, Wm. Carpenter; 4. Edward W. Pratt, Henry Worrell; 5. Willett L. Munson, David McGee.

Sixth Ward.—1. Dayton Britten, A. L. Buckley; 2. Robert Ronald, Wm. J. McGee; 3. William Forshay, Theodore Reynolds; 4. S. H. Jones, Andrew Moore; 5. James B. Taylor, Solomon Ferry; 6. James Nott, John Tuttle; 7. John L. Howes, Harry E. Griffin; 8. Thomas Ogleby, Thomas Fitzpatrick.

Seventh Ward.—1. Lewis Hopps, John Quinlan; 2. Thomas Sommerville, Benjamin Chambers; 3. Peter Fitzsimmons, John Blair; 4. Charles H. Hall, Nelson Wolcott; 5. David R. Morgan, Purdy White; 6. Samuel Dawson, Thomas Squires; 7. B. F. Newlan, John J. Riley; 8. Terrence Lynch, John Flinn; 9. John F. Edmonds, Barnard Mulholland.

Eighth Ward.—1. Wm. E. Van Norden; Charles Blauvelt; 2. Wm. H. DeCamp, James A. Cummings; 3. Thomas Fuller, John Dixon; 4. John Blank; N. J. Phillips; 5. H. Simmons, Haskell A. Searle; 6. G. S. Levings, John Du Roche; 7. Wm. Patterson, Wm. E. Carpenter; 8. E. S. Leaycroft, James Chasmer; 9. Thomas Gillian, Hyatt Sinclair; 10. H. G. Carter, Alfred E. Wainwright; 11. Bertrand Kettell, Donald Fraser.

Ninth Ward.—1. Humphrey Ayres, Elias Boyden; 2. John Mason, Charles H. Gilbert; 3. David Denis, Myron Harris; 4. James Osborn, Francis Bliss; 5. Abram Van Orden, George W. Okie; 6. Abram D. Carlock, Henry Jay; 7. C. Bloodgood, Joseph R. Lucus; 8. C. H. Meday, E. A. Borden; 9. Wm. Y. Taft, George A. Cox; 10. Wm. Chernwith, James Hastin; 11. Aaron Carpenter, John Terhune; 12. W. Jauncey, Edward Smith.

Tenth Ward.—1. Nathaniel S. Husted, Lewis Vultee; 2. Gilbert H. Miller, James Fitzmorris; 3. Geo. W. Thurber, Alfred Reynolds; 4. John E. Anderson, Henry Harper; 5. Lucius Rockwell, John Laforge; 6. Thomas Dring, Peter Parker.

Eleventh Ward.—1. Edwin Stewart, Hamilton Wade; 2. Wm. V. Webster, Joseph Davenport; 3. Nelson Samson, Maurice O'Mara; 4. David Butler, John Westledge; 5. Wm. H. Bell, Philip Griffiths; 6. Geo. Sparrow, C. C. Cook; 7. Peter Tostevin, Jonathan Davenport; 8. Edward Sellick, Albert Colby; 9. James R. Concklin, L. W. Doty; 10. Samuel Sell, Richard Concklin; 11. Edward S. Willmore, John Enacce; 12. James Cameron, John Van Benschoten.

Twelfth Ward.—1. Geo. Caplin, Henry Struckman; 2. A. O. Allcock, John C. Haviland; 3. Jacob Warner, Albert D. Talbert; 4. Cornelius Moore, Geo. O. Roberts; 5. Wm. H. Holland, Samuel Randall.

Thirteenth Ward.—1. John Seymour, James Little; 2. Andrew Craft, Jr., David C. Mealio; 3. Jas. Frior, Wm. S. Horton; 4. Benjamin Davis, John N. A. Flanagan; 5. James M. Boyd, Lawrence Hill; 6 Henry C. Boyd, Geo. W. Allan; 7. Benjamin C. Dean, James O'Connerfabb.

Fourteenth Ward.—1. Allyn Cox, Richard Barry; 2. Ebert A. Woodward, Thos. J. Coey; 3. James B McDonnell, Alonzo Boese; 4. Henry H. Woods, John Elder; 5. Frederick Telfair, Patrick McCauley; 6. Harvey Stiles, John Bush; 7. Lewis Katen, James McCullough.

Fifteenth Ward.—1. H. M. Wells, Wm. T. Heany; 2. Geo. F. Stevens, P. B. McIntire; 3. Geo. P. Edgar, Rich. Birmingham; 4. Henry Stevens, John J. Kain; 5. Edw'd Murphy, James A. Ovington; 6. Henry Withers, John J. Thompson; 7. Arthur Newbold, John F. Baldwin; 8. Chas. Meeker, A. J. Halsey; 9. Wm. Meeker, John F. Kirby; 10. Geo. G. Nolton, James Worden.

Sixteenth Ward.—1. Geo. McLean, Wm. H. McCool; 2. Wm. Hornby, Wm. H. McCoy; 3. Andrew McLean, Thomas Essler; 4. Wm. H. Royce, Henry M. Cohen; 5. Henry Jenkins, Peter McCollough; 6. Augres Cameron, Geo. H. Ming; 7. George H. Bloomer, John Kilfoil; 8. Thaddeus Tilyou, Erasmus Sterling; 9. Edward Montague, John M. Vanderlip; 10. John W. Delamater, Wm. Smith.

Seventeenth Ward.—1. Joseph P. Cooper, John M. Lockwood; 2. James S. Barker, Sylvester Robbins; 3. Charles Dingley, Jacob H. Winegar; 4. Wm. E. McDonough, Wm. H. Falconer; 5. Alvah Traver, Michael Lynch; 6. T. B. Barnaby, Alfred Goodell; 7. John S. Anderson, James L. Hyatt; 8. Joseph B. Young, Charles Crofut; 9. D. Harrison, Isaac Dubois; 10. Jacob Cook, Joseph Hartman; 11. Samuel Welner, W. R. W. Chambers; 12. Emil Heuel, Bennett Armand; 13. Fred. Hochsleller, George W. Eysle; 14. F. Kost, Benjamin Merritt.

Eighteenth Ward—1. Robt. R. Parkhill, Geo. C. Ellison; 2. John D. Ottiwell, Michael G. Hart; 3. Jonathan Whittaker, James W. Lingenfelter; 4. Stephen A. Utley, John Huston; 5. John Fairman, Richard T. Dunning; 6. Wm. G. King, Geo. Bisbee; 7. Wm. T. Black, Wm. H. Taylor; 8. Cornelius V. Cross, Daniel B. Harrison; 9. David P. Brudge, James Morris; 10. Alex. Gardner, John G. Sperry.

Nineteenth Ward.—1. John Inwright, John McCabe; 2. James McDonald, Dennis Flinn; 3. Walter S. Pinckney, Carlton M. Herrick; 4. Richard W. Barnes, John Cooper, Jr.; 5. George J. Gregor, Thomas Moxon.

Twentieth Ward.—1. James Andrews, Jr., Thomas Wallace, Jr.; 2. Geo. Sandham, Jr., John R. Postley; 3. Wm. W. Brackett, Theo. Martine; 4. Walter W. Smith, John Riley; 5. N. Hill Fowler, Thos. Nicholson; 6. Chas. Birdsall, Thos. W. Olmsted; 7. James Moran, Adolph Schevier; 8. Madison M. Cannon, Edward Butler; 9. S. Townsend Cannon, John McGinn; 10. A. Lancaster, Edward Conwell; 11. J. D. L. Polhemus, Wm. Doyle; 12. D. A. Bennett, James Duncan.

Twenty-First Ward.—1. Wm. H. Keyes, Edmund H. Haswell; 2. A. R. Whitney, M. O. Allen; 3. Joseph Pratt, Wm. Connor; 4. Geo. F. Coachman, Wm. D. Lacy; 5. Thomas M. Wyatt, Jas. H. Bache; 6. C. C. Pinckney, James Berrian, Jr.; 7. B. B. Chappell, A. D. Renton.

Twenty-second Ward.—1. Joseph J. Morgan, J. L. T. Smith; 2. John C. Cone, Edward Lane; 3. Geo. King, Stephen Simonson; 4. George S. Burn, B. L. Thatcher; 5. Merritt Martin, J. W. Richards; 6. William H. Ross, James H. Simonson; 7. Thos. Douglass, Isaac Van Haff; 8. George Wilson, Nathaniel Dark.

The parties named in the above lists are requested to call on the Chief Clerk of the Board of Police for their certificates before Monday next, or their places will be filled by the Board on that day.

By order of the Board,
GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*

THE USE OF STEAM BELOW FORTY-SECOND-STREET.

The following is the correspondence between the Superintendent of Police and the District-Attorney, in regard to enforcing the ordinance of the Common Council against the Harlem Railroad Company:

Mr. Tallmadge to Mr. Hall.

Office of the Superintendent of Police,
No. 88 White-street, New-York, Oct. 27, 1857.

A. O. Hall, Esq., District-Attorney—*Dear Sir*: I am called upon by a Committee to call out a Police force if need be, and prevent the Harlem and the New-Haven Railroad Companies from coming down Fourth-avenue below Forty-second-street, in compliance with the ordinance of the Common Council.

A question arises, should they not seek the civil remedy of restraining them from the exercise of this privilege, or can the Police authority be invoked to act in this summary manner?

Please let me know your views.

Yours, F. A. TALLMADGE.
Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Hall to Mr. Tallmadge.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1857.

Sir: I am informed that the Mayor of the City invokes the aid of the Police in the matter of abating the use of the Harlem Railroad locomotives, run in contravention of a City ordinance, and my views in respect to the legal action which the Police may take being requested by you, I have to answer:

By an ordinance of the Common Council, the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies are prohibited from running locomotives below Forty-second-street.

Under the law held by the Supreme Court in Drake *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company, 7 Barb., 509, per Jones, P. J., the Common Council by the above action convert the use of locomotives below Forty-second-street into a nuisance, which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty could abate. (1 Gabbett's Cr. Law, 760.)

By section 5 of the Metropolitan Police Act, the Board of Police have power conferred on its officers to "remove nuisances existing in public streets, roads, places and highways." That which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty could formerly do in abating a nuisance of a public nature, the Board of Police may do by its officers.

Under its rules and regulations the duty of particularly executing all statutory requirements is conferred upon yourself as General of Police and your force.

I have, therefore, no doubt that the Police may be instructed to call upon the Engineers of the Company to stop the trains at Forty-second-street, and if they refuse, then to arrest all connected with the locomotives as aiding and abetting the nuisance, as well as violating a corporation ordinance; and to take all physical measures to abate the nuisance compatible with the safety of passengers and the general public.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
A. O. HALL.

To the General Superintendent of Police.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Pro-Slavery Protest Against General Walker's Proclamation.

We have received a copy of the resolutions adopted by the meeting held at Lecompton on the 20th of October, to protest against the rejection by Gov. **Walker** and Secretary **Stanton**, of the fraudulent votes cast in Oxford, Johnson County. We publish them because they will enable the public to see upon what grounds this action of Gov. **Walker** is to be resisted by the Pro-Slavery faction with whose plans and purposes it has interfered. It will be observed that the great point made throughout, is that Gov. **Walker** has not acted from a paramount regard for the wishes and welfare of the Democratic Party. It is quite possible that the difference between them upon *this* point, is due to the fact that the Governor *sees further* into the future of that party than they do.

The following are the resolutions:

Whereas, The Democratic strength in the Legislature has been reduced to a bare majority, in consequence of the many illegal votes cast by the Black Republicans in the various counties of this Territory at the late election, induced, to a great extent, by the erroneous construction of the election law promulgated by Governor **Walker** on the eve of said election; and

Whereas, further, by a late proclamation emanating from Governor **Walker** and Secretary **Stanton**, announcing their intention to refuse certificates of election to the Democratic members of the Legislature, returned from the counties of Johnson and Douglas, and to grant them to their opponents, thus virtually destroying the Democratic vote in the Legislature; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as members of the Democratic Party, accidentally assembled in Lecompton from various portions of the Territory, deem it due to the county and our party to express our unqualified condemnation of the high-handed and illegal usurpation of power on the part of the Governor and Secretary of this Territory.

Resolved, That the reasons assigned for the outrage alleged in the Proclamation are ungrounded, illogical, and insulting to the common sense of every citizen, and the resort to them to justify their conduct, can only be accounted for by the fact mentioned in the Proclamation, that "the disposition to be made of the supposed vote (Oxford vote) is all important, from the fact that the political character of the Legislative Assembly will be exhibited thereby," and which disposition, as made by the Proclamation, will make that Assembly almost unanimously Black Republican, by giving to that party the power of carrying out their avowed designs of throwing out the remaining Democratic delegations in the Legislature.

Resolved, In answer to the statements of that Proclamation,

1. That this meeting will not imitate the unworthy example of the Governor and Secretary, by going into an investigation of the fact as to whether the Oxford returns contain illegal votes or not. The decision of this important question is placed by the law in the hands of the Legislative Assembly, and in them alone where all parties can be heard to any contest that may arise.

2. The Governor and Secretary have no right to infer that Johnson County is to any degree uninhabited, from the fact that settlements upon its soil are illegal. We who have *lived* in Kansas, and know something of its history, are aware of the fact that the most thickly settled portions of Kansas were the Delaware Trust Lands, where settlements were also illegal.

3. The law does not require the election returns to show that the Judges of election were sworn, or that the poll-book returned is one of the original poll-books kept at the election. The returns and certificate in the Oxford case are in exact accordance with the law, and the rule adopted in the proclamation would throw out every poll-box in the Territory save one.

4. It is a gross error in the Governor and Secretary to declare in opposition to the certificates of the Judges, that it was physically impossible to write down the votes in the time prescribed by law.

5. The other reason assigned that the votes given were fraudulent because only *one* Black Republican vote was polled—is a strange reason to be given by Democrats for destroying a Democratic vote—thus denouncing its unanimity; and that too when a number of poll-books are returned and approved with not *one* Democratic vote on them.

6. That the visit of the Governor and Secretary to Oxford to smell out Democratic frauds, is an impudent assumption of power, there being no law requiring or authorizing such a procedure, and indicates to the party throughout the Union *no love for the Democratic Party*—particularly as they have made no similar attempt at detecting frauds at Black Republican precincts, though the fact of there being many such is notorious.

7. That the Governor and Secretary have been guilty of a gross violation of law, in going behind the Oxford returns, and of an unprecedented insult to the honesty of the Legislature in refusing them the power of deciding the question as to fraudulent votes—an insult openly expressed in the proclamation.

8. The peaceful settlement of the Kansas question has now been again endangered by this wanton act of tyranny—a tyranny which has sought to interfere in our elections—which has expounded the law contrary to the intent of the law-maker, and carried the exposition thus made to the judges of the election at the point of the bayonet—which has thwarted the administration of the local officers, and has now consummated its designs by openly trampling under foot the laws of the Territory and placing the power of the Government in the hands of those who boldly proclaim their intention to abolish all law, and plunge the Territory into all the horrors of anarchy.

9. That the candidates voted for by the Black Republican Party, and to whom the Governor and Secretary purpose to give certificates of election, are returned in poll-books obnoxious to all the objections made against the Oxford poll, while the candidates themselves are disqualified by the laws from holding the offices assigned them.

10. This meeting reiterates its determination to express no sentiments as to the legality or illegality of the votes polled at Oxford, but leave that question with the Legislative Assembly, as required by law, having full confidence in the integrity of that body to do ample justice, and to set aside illegal votes given on both sides.

That in view of the fact that the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, now in session, have for the last three weeks, (embracing the time of the election,) been with their constituents, and are therefore fully competent to express the views *of the Democratic Party* throughout the Territory, therefore,

Resolved, That the persons *composing said Convention be requested to meet as a Convention of the Democratic Party*, in connection with such other Democrats as may assemble from all parts of the Territory, and express their views regarding the political issues at present affecting the Territory.

On motion of Gen. L. A. McLean it was

Resolved, That we have such an abiding confidence and faith in the integrity of the President of the United States and his Cabinet, as to believe firmly that they will not countenance or sustain the late action of Governor **Walker**, in his unjustifiable assumption of power, his disregard of law, and his violation of positive instructions received from them.

Arrest of a Hotel Thief.—A genteelly dressed young man, on Tuesday night, put up at the Manhattan Hotel in Murray-street, registering his name as "P. Lathrop, Louisiana." From his actions he was looked upon as a slightly suspicious character, and it was deemed prudent to keep an eye upon him. On Thursday night, as he came out from supper, he very coolly selected from the hat rack a new overcoat belonging to Mr. McKivvon, a boarder at the house. Taking the garment to his room, he locked it up in his carpet-bag, and endeavored to leave the hotel without settling his bill. An officer had been called and was on hand in time to arrest him. He took the matter very coolly, saying he thought it the part of a prudent young man to provide for his future wants. In his carpet-bag were found about thirty pawn tickets for jewelry, clothing, &c., which he had pledged in Philadelphia and Baltimore. The prudent young man was locked up for examination.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Walker and the Kansas Election—Action of the Administration.

The New Steam Sloops-of-War—The Baltimore Difficulties—Sir William Gore Ouseley, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 30.

The Cabinet has decided to build the remaining sloop-of-war at Boston. Thus New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Pensacola are each to get one. The machinery for the Pensacola vessel will be constructed here.

Much solicitude is felt relative to the threatened difficulties at the Baltimore election next Wednesday. A serious collision between the city and the State authorities is anticipated, and there is little confidence felt in the discipline of the troops ordered out by Governor **Ligon** in opposition to the wishes of the Mayor of the city. It is not probable that the Federal forces will be ordered out in any extremity, even if their services are desired. The only Federal troops within call are one light battery at Fort McHenry, and three companies of infantry at Old Point Comfort. Governor **Ligon** and Mayor **Swann** are both resolute men,—hence the imminent danger of collision. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Friday, Oct. 30.

Previous to the election in Kansas, Gov. **Walker** received specific instructions from the Administration relative to his duty on that subject, and which precluded him from purging the poll, as he recently did, in rejecting the Oxford District. Acting without authority from Washington, and clearly violating the instructions sent him, his conduct is emphatically condemned. There is reason to believe that both Governor **Walker** and Secretary **Stanton** will be removed unless they shall choose to resign.

Application was made to-day for the employment of the United States troops on Wednesday next, to assist, if necessary, the State authorities of Maryland in preserving the peace at the election in Baltimore. Definite action was not taken, though it is highly probable that the request will be refused.

Sir Wm. Gore **Ouseley** is expected to arrive in Washington about the 15th of November, and it is believed that his instructions will be such as to lead to the adjustment of the Central American question in a manner entirely satisfactory to the United States Government.

Attorney-General **Black** has given an opinion that the Government of the United States has ample power, and is by the highest treaty stipulations bound to redress the wrong of the Kansas nation of Indians, and to protect them against unlawful intruders upon their reserved lands.

The amount in the Treasury subject to draft is $9,802,000. The receipts of the week ending Monday last were $441,000.

In reply to a Postmaster who complained of being overwhelmed with small change, First Assistant Postmaster-General **King** says a Postmaster is not compelled to receive cents in payment either of postage or stamps, nor from any person at one time more than thirty cents in three-cent coin.

The Postmaster-General has appointed six route agents to accompany the mails between Philadelphia and Columbus, Ohio, with a view to insure their prompt transmission.

The Navy Department has designated three of the five screw-propeller sloops-of-war, respectively to the Navy-Yards at Gosport, Va., Philadelphia and Pensacola. One of the engines is to be constructed at the Washington Navy-Yard. The plans and drawings of these vessels are in process of preparation, and together with the sloop to be built by Mr. **Westervelt**, will be commenced with the least necessary delay. It is not yet determined where the remaining sloops shall be built, but this question will probably be decided during the present week.

The operations at the Charlestown and Portsmouth Navy-Yards will be ample, and a large amount of work thrown into the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. The discharge of workmen at the Gasport Yard was merely temporary. The intention of the Secretary of the Navy is to keep the mechanics at these yards fully employed during the Winter.

MARTIAL LAW IN BALTIMORE.

Great Excitement in the City—A Town Meeting Called—Probable Withdrawal of the Proclamation.

Baltimore, Friday, Oct. 30.

The Governor's proclamation and the correspondence between him and the Mayor still excite public attention. The military officers are enrolling men for various companies, but the work progresses slowly. The Governor is still in the city.

Baltimore, Friday, Oct. 30—P. M.

The excitement here is increasing. The Governor was waited upon to-day by a number of prominent citizens, who urged him to withdraw his proclamation, but he gave no definite answer.

A town meeting has been called for to-morrow afternoon.

The Mayor has issued a notice requesting the citizens not to attend the meeting, fearing it may tend to inflame the present excited state of the public mind.

A number of the militia officers have called upon the Governor, informing him that the military would not obey their orders, and that most of the companies were temporarily disbanding.

Democratic politicians are enrolling to offer their services to the Governor as armed citizens under military commanders.

The Mayor will issue a proclamation on Monday morning detailing his arrangements for the preservation of the peace and the protection of voters.

The city is full of rumors with regard to the arrival of arms from Washington, but they are believed to be entirely unfounded.

The armory of a German Company was entered to-day by a party of men, who took all the arms and carried them to the Central Police Station, laying them down on the floor. They were promptly returned again by the Marshal.

The military are to report to the Governor at noon to-morrow.

The general impression is that he will withdraw his proclamation.

From Boston.

NOMINATION OF CALEB CUSHING FOR STATE SENATOR—THE GREAT FORGERY CASE, &C.

Boston, Friday, Oct. 30.

The Democrats of Newburyport have nominated Hon. **Caleb Cushing** for their representative in the State Legislature. He accepts the nomination.

The examination of **Edmund E. Price**, on the charge of forgery against him, took place in the Police Court to day. **Geo. E. Cowee**, one of the parties implicated, testified for the State that he (**Cowee**) had signed numerous bills with the names of "President and Cashier," which had been given to **Price** to pass. He testified to having forged $60,000 worth of bills on the Hide and Leather Bank, and subsequently destroyed them; also at Portland a $500 bill on the Blackstone Bank, $50 on the Abington Bank, and bills on another bank—all forged—were passed at the counter of the Canal Bank. He likewise testified to forging $500 on the Langdon Bank at Dover, N. H.; $1,500 on the Woonsocket Falls Bank, Cumberland, R. I. **Cowee** states these were all given to **Price**—he to receive seventy cents on the dollar for executing the signatures. He also testified to seeing in the possession of **Price** between $600 and $800 in forged bills on the Abington Bank and the Blackstone Bank, also bills on the Lancaster Bank, Woonsocket Falls Bank, Suffolk Bank, Brighton Market Bank, Langdon Bank, Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, High-street Bank, Providence, and some others. Some were signed, others not. Those issued were forgeries.

Jacob Stanton also testified for the State that **Price** gave him a package of bills purporting to have been obtained from the New-England Bank Note Company, which he gave to **Cowee**, who afterward returned them to **Stanton**, with the signatures forged, but **Stanton** again handed them back to **Cowee**.

Price was bound over for trial in the sum of $10,000, and **Stanton** was held in $1,500 and **Cowee** in $500 as witnesses.

The Democrats of this city, held a meeting at Faneuil Hall, this evening, and notwithstanding that similar meetings were held in East Boston and Chelsea, assembled in large numbers and filled the hall. **Wm. C. Williamson**, Esq., presided, assisted by **R. Montgomery Field**, Esq., and nine other Vice-Presidents.

Gen. **B. F. Butler** made a strong and characteristic speech, and was followed by Hon. **J. W. Bradbury**, of Maine, **Wm. Riddle** and others.

A series of resolutions were adopted, and the meeting, which was enthusiastic and harmonious, broke up at an early hour with loud cheers for the State candidates.

The Explosion at the Hayward Rubber Works.

Providence, Friday, Oct. 30.

The body of **Ira E. Smith** was found under the ruins of the Hayward Rubber Works yesterday. He was not employed in the works, but was passing along the street at the time of the accident.

Naval Intelligence.

Norfolk, Friday, Oct. 30.

The United States steam-frigate *Saranac*, bound to the Pacific, encountered a severe gale, sustained damage to her machinery and had put in here for repairs.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is reported in Hampton Roads.

The Bark G. W. Baxter.

Philadelphia, Friday, Oct. 30.

A dispatch from Breakwater says that the bark *G. W. Baxter*, from Savannah for Boston, put in there with a sick crew. A fresh crew was shipped, and the vessel sailed again this morning.

Sentence of James O. Brayman.

Chicago, Friday, Oct. 30.

James O. Brayman was yesterday sentenced to four years' hard labor in the Penitentiary, for stealing letters from the Post-office in this city.

Laura Keene's Theatre.

We were glad to notice a decided improvement in the attendance at this house last night, and this, too, with a bill which contained only a new farce as a special attraction. One-act pieces are completely underrated in this City, at least by the managers. There is a prevalent superstition that nothing but a three-act drama or comedy can succeed. Undoubtedly a lengthy piece is desirable, if it be good, but this reservation, unhappily, has proved fatal to most recent three-act pieces; and as there is more difficulty in obtaining a comedy or drama really good, than a farce, the managers ought, we think, to show a little more geniality towards this proscribed form, and not always make it the last and least feature of the bill. Under any circumstances, however, the excellent establishment at which "My Son Diana" was played last night, ought to be supported. It is a credit to the City, and is in every way so excellently conducted that lack of patronage argues lack of taste and appreciation. Any symptom of improvement is grateful in these times, and we are heartily glad to say that there was marked indication of better fortunes in the assemblage last night.

"My Son Diana," is a farce without a plot. It is based on an incident, which developes character of an unnatural but ludicrous kind, and, as it keeps the audience in good humor from beginning to end, there is no necessity to analyze its merits or defects too closely. From time immemorial people have been advised to laugh at trifles, and they can do so in the present instance with impunity. The principal characters are sustained by Miss **Laura Keene** and Mr. **Jefferson**—the former a lady in shooting-jacket, and pantalettes, and of an ultra Lady-Gay-Spankerish caste of mind—the latter a victim, soon to be sacrificed on the altar of matrimony. The courtship of this interesting pair is conducted in the way that **Lola Montes** is said to have wooed the California press—under the shadow of a whip, but with a better result, for *Diana* acknowledges in the end, that the masculine habits she has acquired are not of a kind calculated to make home happy, or to render her presence a consolation to a timid husband. The piece is very well played, and was successful.

The spectacular drama of the "Sea of Ice," is underlined at this house, and will be produced immediately.

Concert.—Messrs. **Thalberg** and **Vieuxtemps** gave their second concert last evening at Niblo's Saloon, and as usual presented a rare combination of musical talent. There was a large attendance, and the concert passed off with entire satisfaction to the audience.

Summary of Arrests and Station-house Lodgers.—The following table exhibits the number of arrests made by the Police for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, and also the number of lodgers at the different Ward Station houses for the previous night:

Precincts.	Arrests.	Lodgers.	Precincts.	Arrests.	Lodgers.
First	11	41	Twelfth	0	0
Second	0	41	Thirteenth	9	16
Third	1	5	Fourteenth	1	0
Fourth	12	24	Fifteenth	5	16
Fifth	12	20	Sixteenth	4	11
Sixth	10	21	Seventeenth	3	30
Seventh	11	20	Eighteenth	2	20
Eighth	7	17	Nineteenth	1	0
Ninth	0	21	Twentieth	7	0
Tenth	4	13	Twenty-first	3	11
Eleventh	1	15	Twenty-second	2	11

Total arrests..........111
Total lodgers..........391
Whole total..........562

☞ **Harry Howard**, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, has so far recovered from his late illness as to ride out. Yesterday he was a spectator of the base ball game at Hoboken, looking very well in the face, but still helpless in the left arm—which he still carries in a sling—and in the left leg. The whole left side of the body suffers yet the effect of a shock of paralysis.

Coroners' Inquests.

The Homicide of Henry Dodd.—The inquest in this case was resumed yesterday by Coroner **Connery**. A large number of additional witnesses were examined, but the only material fact elicited was that the deceased was struck by a person dressed in the uniform of the Buena Vista Guard. With a view to the examination of some policemen who were present at the ball of the Buena Vista Guard, at Constitution Hall, on the night of the fatal assault, the inquest was adjourned till next Monday. As the case stands, there seems but little likelihood that the murderer will be discovered.

Suicide of a Butcher.—Coroner **Connery** held an inquest yesterday on the body of **John English**, a butcher, who committed suicide at his shop, No. 270 Mott-street, on Thursday night, by cutting his throat with a large butcher knife. The evidence showed that the deceased had been drinking to excess for several weeks past. He was 32 years of age and a native of Ireland, and has left a wife and five children.

The Supposed Murder Case.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner **Hills** in the case of F. W. Hoffman, previously reported as having died from injuries supposed to have been received at the hands of parties unknown. The evidence showed that the deceased was brought to the Hospital with one of his legs fractured, and suffering from internal injuries, but how he received the injuries was not shown. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from prostration caused by injuries received on the 27th inst., but in what manner they were received, the Jury cannot say."

Mortality at Sea.—The Hamburg ship *Rudolph*, Captain **Dickman**, arrived on Thursday, in 36 days from Hamburg, having 423 passengers consigned to F. **Karck**; there have been 17 deaths during the passage, of cholera and ship fever.

The ship *Casilda*, 37 days from Rotterdam, with 103 passengers, had one death by consumption, and on the 6th of October lost overboard **Wm. R. Stacey**, a seaman, of Plymouth, England, who fell from the jibboom; the life-buoy was thrown to him, and the boat lowered, but he sank before assistance could reach him.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Of the thousands who daily read the Times, not even scores have looked into the ample vaults that extend two-thirds of the width of Beekman-street underneath the pavement, and seen the pair of giant presses that roll off copies of our paper faster than a man can count them, from midnight to breakfast every morning. For all who have missed this sight, the most marvelous machine in the Crystal Palace is Hoe's Six-Cylinder Press, which, three days in the week, is issuing German *Staats Zeitungs* at the rate of 10,000 copies the hour. Mr. Hoe, being one of the managers of the Fair, of course cannot get a premium; though of all the printing-presses, from the ancient one of Guttenberg down to the last device of this P. M. of the nineteenth century, the universal suffrage pronounces Hoe's Rotary the best for the rapid production of large editions of large papers. The morning paper that should not use one of them, would be distanced every morning by its competitors, and though its principles were of the fastest order, men would call it slow and a fogy. This particular press on exhibition cost some $24,000; weighs about three tons; required to make it, fifty men for six weeks; can print 13,000 sheets per hour; needs but six men to manage and one boy to clear the way for it. It would take a patient monk, who should write ten hours a day, and only stop for refreshment on Sunday, New-Year's, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day, 336 years to make as many legible copies as this turns off in an hour—by which time the impatient subscriber would probably consider the news a little stale. There are other presses shown here. One, Lowe's patent portable printing-press, is such a quiet little convenience as some mercantile houses, fond of issuing circulars, a general in camp issuing frequent general orders, or a printer taking many proofs, would very much appreciate. It is simple in construction, possesses great power for its size, prints on wood, cloth, paper, anything that will take ink, and costs the buyer from $5 to $15. Newbury's patent is a larger affair, intended for printing country newspapers. Its novelty consists in employing a reciprocating cylinder instead of a reciprocating bed, by which it claims to diminish by nearly two-thirds the power required for driving it. It prints 1,000 sheets per hour, and costs from $725 to $950.

Of clocks there is a reputable display. The standard by which the doors of the Palace are shut and opened is Sperry's—Byram's make—from the same shop whence came our City Hall clock, which in spite of a rocking, every time the City Hall fire-bell rings, sufficient almost to open the seams of a man-of-war, holds its own and tells the true-enough time, through snow-storms, equinoctials and dog-days alike. On the floor, just beyond where the dirty plaster-man foolishly wrestles naked with the bear, is one of Crane's Patent Escapement Tower Clocks. Its peculiarity is such an arrangement of the parts of the clock as to separate the wheel which gives impulse to the pendulum from all the other parts of the clock—so that if a strong East wind or a driving snow-storm sets back or freezes the hands on the dial, the movements go right on, striking the hours—keeping time to the ear even when it cannot to the eye.

One of the genuine novelties of this Exhibition is the specimen of improved Marquetry, patented by Grobebl and Volkmar, of Baltimore. Marquetry, or "inlaid work of different pieces of divers colored fine woods, shells, ivory and the like," is an ancient method of ornamenting the floors of libraries, cabinets, drawing-rooms, little practiced among us, but which might very admirably replace our oil-cloths and costly carpets that it seems a sin to tread on. There are two or three fair specimens of marquetry in the floors of public buildings in the City, but they are all of imported material. These exhibitors claim two things—first, that their style of putting together the pieces of wood is beyond all comparison the best ever devised. The old style was to lay the pieces abutting at their edges, each upon the shoulder of the next, and to fasten them in place with glue. These patentees fasten the pieces into each other by a deep tongue and groove around the whole periphery of each, and use no cement, glue or nails, so that it may be removed at will and transferred from place to place. Second, that our domestic woods furnish material no whit inferior in quality to the best of foreign origin. The cost is from 50 cents to $1 a square foot, (in domestic woods,) according to the intricacy of the pattern.

Davis' Self-acting Parallel Vise—of iron or wood—is new and claims much attention of blacksmiths and carpenters. The jaws of the vise are secured in a parallel position, however far apart. For the screw is substituted a sliding beam on which is a ratch which is in connection with a paw and secures the movable jaw in any desired position. The gain is in the time required for fixing the vise. Its simplicity, durability and accuracy are undoubted.

In one corner of the gallery stands the instrument which they call *Triolodeon*—its case unvarnished and unfinished—the curiosity coming in too late indeed for the judges to pass upon it. The enthusiastic Hollander who sits in front of it developing its possibilities, but unable with a word of English to interpret them, is Mr. C. J. Van Oecklin, father of the Automatic Clarionet Player. The *Triolodeon* is a melodeon of three bellows, the keys commanding one, two or three of them according to the pressure of the fingers, thus varying the loudness of the tone at pleasure,—permitting the melody to be played as loud as half a dozen melodeons could give it, at the same time that the accompaniment is as softly whispered as you please. The performance of Mr. V. O. seemed to justify the promises of his circular and the manuscript compliments of Thalberg and Vieuxtemps. All the other musical instruments are handsome specimens of articles well-known to the public, except the one from Gross & Hulskamp's factory in Troy,—a grand piano with a newly-invented repeating action, an improved metallic frame, with harmonic bridge and a dolce-harmonic pedal. The tone, range and capacity of the instrument, if we may credit the judges, is wonderfully increased by these improvements. By permission of the great master, it is named the "Thalberg piano."

Our sympathies were always excited in behalf of the two sweating men who stood at the end of a long spar in front of a pump and block shop, turning slowly a big augur to bore out a pump. One feels relieved to see how flesh and blood is saved its weariness by such a device as Wykoff's patent tubular boring machine, which makes a bore ten feet long and four inches in diameter in one minute. Two concentric augurs turning different ways enter the log, and rapidly cut their way around its heart, so that the central timber is not wasted in chips, but can be withdrawn entire—turned as true as in a lathe. It is asserted that the timber saved pays the expense of the boring.

Close by the fountain is exhibited Kline's Patent Anti-Local attraction Compass. The card of the compass is encircled by a band of steel which connects with two hemispheres of wire gauze, inclosing the needle, to prevent the attraction at angles that are presented when the vessel is rolling. One of these compasses, that has been two round trips on the *Vanderbilt*, brings home testimonials that no amount of metal on board the steamer ever attracted the needle. At a public exhibition, on Tuesday, the needle of Kline's instrument could not be made to vary a point by all the iron that was brought into its vicinity while the needle of the common compass forsook its northing sadly and sought the direction of the new suitor.

The representatives of the American Needle Works (a Massachusetts company) show samples of their manufacture which—so the ladies say who have tried them—compare favorably with any needles used for hand-sewing. This is the only establishment in America that professes to make needles—indeed it is confessed only in view of their success, that Yankees can make them." We do not know that they are any better than the imported, though they claim that the rapid tapering of the head back from the eye insures greater facility of use, and that the process of burnishing effectually prevents the eye from cutting the thread.

Safes—which since the inauguration of the panic have become a household as well as a counting-office necessity, are shown in abundance. Herring has the largest variety, and what seem like the most decidedly sure protection against either incendiaries or burglars. Lined with chilled steel that no cold chisel will scratch, filled—though that is a secret—with plaster of paris and cased in thick plates of iron, many hottest conflagrations have testified to the propriety of their name—Safes. Their novelty consists in the variety of forms they are made in, imitating any desired article of furniture, and matched to any color that taste may direct. Stearns & Marvin exhibit several specimens of their manufacture under Wilder's patent, and Valentine & Butler show theirs, which has a filling of alum, for which they claim superiority—saying that, unlike plaster, it cannot evaporate water under a high heat and so rust the iron casing and mould the books and papers within.

What looks like the frame of a threshing-machine, (just back of the black Washington on horseback,) and inside of which revolves, with great celerity, a series of long, large magnets, bright sparks of white, blue and red light stealing from point to point near the centre as they revolve, is a machine designed to illustrate the application of electricity as a motive propelling power. That there is power enough, not in this particular machine, but in one that might be built on its principle, to drive heavy engines and drag immense trains of cars, its inventor claims. Perhaps this claim cannot now be substantiated. But when our forests shall all be cut down and our coal mines exhausted, or what is about as bad, monopolized by mammoth companies, it is a comfort to believe that in shavings of zinc, sulphate of copper and a few cheap acids, is latent the power that will reconcile the people to the lack of wood, bring the coal monopolists to their bearings, and give land and water locomotion enough without the aid of steam.

The Application to Congress for the Organization of Arizona Territory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Washington correspondent of the Times, in his dispatch of the 23d inst., remarks that the Arizona memorial is not new—and that Congress, at its last session, refused to take action in regard to the Territorial organization, because the Gadsden purchase was too small and too sparsely settled.

In the multitude of Congressional business that comes within the notice of your very able correspondent, it is not surprising that he should have forgotten that a bill was reported from the House Territorial Committee, organizing, in the Gadsden purchase, a separate judicial district, establishing land offices, &c., which passed the House, and that in the Senate Gen. Rusk introduced a bill of similar purport, which passed the Senate. Owing to the lateness of the session, and some minor differences in the bills, which prevented a passage by both Houses, they failed to become a law. It is well for the Territory that they did, as neither would have answered the necessities of the country or the wishes of the people. The fact made patent—of the necessity for *some legislation*—acknowledged by a Republican House and a Democratic Senate, is the principal point to which I desire to call attention.

Your correspondent remarks that he "sees no reason to believe that Congress will look more favorably upon the prayer of memorialists—residents in Arizona—than it did at the last session." These reasons are nevertheless of the most urgent nature.

Mr. Cook, the delegate at the last session, arrived late. But little was known of the Territory, and his influence was necessarily limited. With all these disadvantages, the necessity for legislation was emphatically acknowledged. Since that time the population has more than doubled. No Territory has yet been created which so urgently demanded a Government as does Arizona. By every California mail letters are received by the writer speaking of continued outrages which no magistrate checks or law punishes. These letters, with much documentary and personal evidence, will be laid before the Territorial Committees, with the memorial of the people.

Congress has established a mail route through the entire Territory, which must be protected: and to successfully put it in operation. Courts must be established for the enforcement of contracts. Along the whole line petitions are coming in for the establishment of Post-offices. Appropriations have been made for the expenditure of large sums of money in the Territory. No Court of Record exists throughout its whole length, 600 miles. Since the last session of Congress fillibustering parties have penetrated Sonora from California, *via* the Gadsden Purchase, arousing an ill-feeling between the Mexican and American populations, which is producing constant collisions between them, and which can only be repressed by the establishment of a firm Government. Immense discoveries in gold, silver, and copper, have been made, and large amounts of capital invested, which only ask the protection of the law, to repay to the commercial world a million-fold the expense of a Territorial organization.

Lastly, the extent of the Territory is not small. Arizona contains nearly 30,000 square miles—two-thirds as large as New-York. Its population is larger *than Washington Territory now*—much larger than Kansas or Nebraska at their organization as Territories. Its establishment as a separate Territory would at once develop an American influence, where we most need it, between New-Mexico and Sonora, and give protection to American interests in Mexican soil adjoining, which is now sadly needed. It is a continual shame and reproach to the United States, that an Englishman can maintain every business relation in Sonora and Chihuahua, while an American is ruined, driven out without redress. If the United States Government is bound to extend the benefits of its laws and the protection of its name over the citizens on its own soil, then are the people of Arizona entitled to the granting of this very modest prayer—a seperate Territorial Government.

With high regard, your obt. servt.,

Sylvester Mowry.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Approaching Election of Judges.

Whitehall, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are upon the eve of the most important Judicial Election which will have transpired within the State under the present Constitution. Allow me to submit, through your columns, my views of the principles by which the citizens of this State should be governed in making their selection of Judges.

An allusion to the Judiciary as an element indispensable to a civilized and healthful community, would seem to be nearly superfluous. A Vigilance Committee occupies the only middle ground between society organized upon the basis of an official judicial *system*, and society dissolved into a state of anarchy. Life, liberty, character and property, subjects that fill the vast circle, and create the infinite net-work of human right and action, define the scope and importance of the system—and imply and measure, therefore, the true standard of the Court. It was said by a profound observer of human affairs that the character of a nation may be known by its laws. It is but a change of phraseology to say that its character is reflected in its laws. It is as true—and a necessary truth—that the character of its laws must depend upon the virtue and efficiency of its Courts. It is but a change of phraseology to say that the intellectual and moral altitude of the Court is the index to the intellectual and moral altitude of the people over which it presides. Human nature forbids the idea, and history utterly fails to present, an instance of a people thriving in industrial art, expanding in intellectual strength and rising in the dignity of virtue, whose Judges are habitually deficient in knowledge, weak in mental power, and subservient in action. History is familiar with instances, and reason calls for their existence, where the Court has been the last refuge of the fainting liberties of a people; where the judge, standing unshocked by the pressure of a populace or a throne, unawed by the clamors of misdirected and unprincipled power, his calm voice rebuking into silence and respect intruding insolence, the light of his learning unquenched by the surrounding gloom, nay, even returning its kindly beams abroad into the outer darkness, private rights have remained uncrushed, franchises, Constitutions, Bills of Rights, Magna Chartas, and National Precedents, have remained inviolate; and Society itself kept to its centre. When the storm has passed over, no civil institution has stood clothed with a greater majesty than the Court, which, true to its function, while the rest of the social organism was deranged, preserved the social fabric in its integrity. Hence it is that wise and virtuous patriotism has ever cherished this institution with the most jealous care, to shield it from whatever might tend to impair its strength or lessen its purity. These general views have a close and powerful application to things as they exist in this State. The principle which should govern the voter in the use of his vote under our elective system, while in itself of more moment than any other that concerns the elective franchise, with regard to its present application, has assumed a solemnity more grave than the question, who shall be our Legislative or Executive Rulers; an importance more controlling than that of partisan associations. To no previous period during the existence of the State could this remark have been so emphatically applied. It is probable that the judicial elections of the next month will be conspicuous in the annals of the State. They will constitute an epoch, from which to date a permanent decline or ascension in the scale of its judicial character. The soundness of my general views is apparent to the simplest mind. They would receive the abstract assent of the most blinded partisan and of the most unprincipled demagogue. The change in the work of judicial appointment introduced by the present Constitution was the abandonment of a system of appointment, which had been observed from the outset of the English and American Institutions. It had placed upon the Bench many names of imperishable worth; under it but few instances of unfitness can be found—and by it the Adglo-Saxon Jurisprudence, marvelous indeed for its rich and varied learning, for its profound expansive principles, for its exalted and beautiful spirit of justice, had been matured. But national greatness had been founded upon its sentiments and nurtured amid its influences. This State stood unrivaled in all its judicial attributes and associations; with a jurisprudence more largely and finely developed; a profession more powerful in *numbers*, in varied experience, and in strength and richness of talent than any other in the Union possessed; and a line of judges, of whom in worthy pride she could have said to the world, "see my jewels." No necessity called for the change. It was a bold leap from a safe experience to an untried theory, the dangers of which were then foretold by those whose warnings are in such emergencies rarely heeded. By that constitution the people assumed directly the selection of their Judges; and it is just to believe that by the mass the change was sought for in the conviction that the people would choose most wisely, because to the *parties* of their choice they were to intrust their dearest interests. Providence created that necessity in which the judicial relation is based. He has required for its ministrations the finest qualities of human wisdom and virtue. No people can trifle with its requirements, no people can lay unsanctified hands upon it with impunity. The consequences to themselves are evil, sure and lasting. When that change was wrought, patriots and wise men far and near said that we had sowed to the wind, and that our reaping must be in the whirlwind. When we recur to that golden period, the Augustan age in the history of the State, when the profession was the *nursery* of the great men; when our courts were clothed with their appropriate dignity and *breathed* with the spirit of purity and wisdom, and such errors as these in the system were remediable without *any* violent change, the mind is filled with astonishment that the citizens of the State could have been brought to practice so daring, so novel and so unnecessary a change upon that system so vitally essential to all public and private interests; which, if deranged, impairs the functions of all the other social and civil machinery; and which, preserved in its integrity, is sure to keep the rest in order. Briefly to allude to it, what has been the result? The first judicial nominations under this constitution were made in a sense of the solemn responsibility which the people had assumed. They were based upon the principle that *fitness for the office, without regard to party associations was to be the sole criterion of choice. That, as the sworn and sole function of the Judge was to administer laws according to the constitution, and establish rights according to laws so administered; as the function of so administering the laws was by the constitution itself vested solely in the courts; and it was the function of parties to operate by the force of concentrated public sentiment upon the Legislative and Executive Departments; that of the Court being, therefore, to keep the former in check, under the constitution, and the latter in check both under the constitution and the laws; therefore in the selection of the Judge political considerations should be disregarded, and he should pass into office free from all partisan ties and obligations; and then should know no rule of conduct but those prescribed by his official oath; and be thus ever ready at all times to guard the constitution and to repress party aggressions, when parties were disposed to overstep their appropriate limits.* Therefore that he should represent the constitution alone, and not a class or section of the citizens. This principle, as a rule of conduct, was felt and declared to be as imperative upon the people as an independent judiciary was essential to its welfare. The first judicial elections were conducted in the same spirit; and the Bench was then supplied mainly from the flower of the profession; but few inferior men were elevated to it. Since then, this criterion has been gradually disregarded; the rule has become reversed; party-connection has been adopted as the basis of selection, and the chances of the candidate are calculated merely by those of the ticket upon which he is placed. As a consequence, incompetent men taken from the inferior ranks of the profession, not endowed with legal abilities, and selected for their political strength, have, to a very great extent, come to fill the Bench. If this blind and suicidal course is persisted in, the Constitution must be displaced, the several Departments crushed, party sentiment must become the law, *shifting* with the changes in party strength, the courts performing the mean office of echoing party-views; judges (even more than they do now, and they are said and believed to do it not a little) struggling and bargaining for their places like any politicians of the baser sort. The occupants of other offices are accountable to their constituencies. That accountability is no guaranty of good faith. Indeed, the possession of a political office, if it is not a matter of positive discredit, is one of very questionable respectability. The present rule of nomination and election will and has placed the Judge upon the same level. As the Spanish proverb runs, "Honesty is like a mule's back; if you load it too much, it will break." The strength of human virtue is relative. It may be overtempted. Every step taken to diminish the independence of a judge is a blow to his integrity. It is well understood that many Judges dispose of their cases with reference to the effect of their result upon the tempers of parties and counsel; and that even their treatment of counsel is governed by the same consideration. It is a humiliating reflection that in many instances the first lawyers in the State shun the Judicial office because it has ceased to be a position of credit. To them it has ceased to be the point for worth to aim at, and has become the goal for political adventurers. One of the surest proofs of the mischief of this course is to be found in its influence upon the Bar. It is a familiar truth that as is the Bench, so will be the Bar. The elevation and depression of the latter depend upon the former. A consciousness of the motive of the Courts has created in the Bar distrust in its decisions; in the law, of which they are the exponent; and has materially impaired that sentiment of respect for the Court itself, which is essential to the dignity and success of its proceedings. From the Bar should go forth to the community at large the example of a profound and abiding veneration for law, because it is the law; for the Court, because it administers the law; for the individual Judge, because for the time being he is a Judge. But within the precincts of our Courts, where this sentiment should first and last be found, veneration has yielded to irreverence and scoffing; the Judge is regarded and often treated "like any common politician," kept subservient by fear; jurisprudence is *sinking* to a system of tricks, and the practice to a speculation of chances, Another proof of this mischief; one that conclusively shows the lowered estimation in which our Courts are held, consists in the general feeling of pertness and forwardness, which now pervades the bar, particularly its younger members. No sooner has a young lawyer made his maiden speech, or produced an elaborate brief, than he conceives himself to be ready for the Bench. As an eminent counselor in this part of the State recently said to me: "Now-a-days, any lawyer who can draw a complaint imagines himself as ripe for judicial nomination, and, if passed over, as quite neglected." There is less extravagance in the illustration than we would wish there were. Indeed, scores are at this moment planning for nominations, who, ten years ago, would have no more thought of seats upon our Bench than upon that at Washington. If you ask for further evidence of the depressed character of the Bench, look at the state of things in the City of New-York. We ought to find there the very flower of the profession, imbued with a sense of the responsibility of its trusts—clothed with a sense of the dignity of its calling. The press of that City not unfrequently speaks of its leading members as professional bullies. There is truth in the censure. Justice would add that the indecent conduct of the court often tempts, if it does not constrain, the advocate to this style of manners. When a judge is impervious to the proprieties of his place, "bullying" is often the only means of holding him to his duty. The existence of a court—I speak particularly of the Supreme Court there—whose members are destitute of the attributes of gentlemen, deficient in knowledge and time-serving in action; who, if plain speech is permissible, may well be called a rabble of judges, can be accounted for only upon this now prevailing principle of appointment. That Supreme Court is below the level of every other Supreme Court within the State. The explanation is obvious—the political organizations by which it is supplied are the most partisan, the most vicious, the most reckless in the State. The *culmination* of this principle transpired at the late judicial nomination for the Court of Appeals by the Democratic Party. The Metropolitan Police case had been decided by that Court. The decision, rendered against what may be fairly considered as the political predilections of the members, is the highest evidence of their integrity as judges, and, if this quality in a judge is a basis of trust, it should have strengthened them in the affections and confidence of the people. Indeed, I regard the result and associations of the case in that Court as one of the most striking instances of the firmness and dignity which are to be found only in a virtuous tribunal. Party feeling had become embittered upon the subject; party *clamors* had run high; strife even to bloodshed had resulted; the most populous and important section of the State was fiercely agitated; it had become a paramount element in State politics; numerous and distinguished counsel had been arrayed in the case, and all the machinery of influence constructed which could be *divined* for overawing the Court of last resort. The case was quietly argued and heard, like any other case, and the roar without as little heeded as if it did not exist—as if the Court was "no respecter of persons." At the conclusion of the argument, as is well known, six of the judges were in favor of the law. To add character to the action of the Court, its chief presiding member was selected to *render* the opinion. One morning, on the coming in of the Court, without pomp or circumstance, and with the manner of a judge who, having aimed at what he conceived to be the right of the case, and was satisfied, that member, in his usual quiet way, simply directed the clerk to make an entry of affirmance, and passed on to other business. What stranger would have dreamt that a vast community without was waiting in breathless expectation for the result! Posterity will note that occasion with approval. History will record it as one of the brightest spots in our Judicial annals. That Convention, however, was to determine whether Hiram Denio was to be punished for having on that occasion refused to yield to the predilections of his party; for having refused to violate his oath as the Chief Justice of this State; or to be rewarded for his adherence to his *sense* of duty; whether the party was then and from that time, as its rule of action, to seek in its judicial nominations, the subserviency or the independence of our Judges. Rarely has a Convention had before it an issue of such moment. Mayor Wood, a man from whom virtue shrinks in disgust, to whom hypocrisy scarcely extends the meed of praise, and with whom it is dealing gently to say that he is the most profligate politician upon our stage; who had openly down to the last decision defied the law both in the face of its presumed legality and in the face of the decision of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, and who, animated by the intensest thirst for executive power, was exasperated with the Court of Appeals, because of this decision; appeared at that Convention with a powerful clique. As the representative of a large class of politicians throughout the State, and of the Democratic masses of the City of New-York and its vicinity, for the first time, I think, that the doctrine has been avowedly put forth in Convention, certainly in a State Convention under this Constitution, as a rule of party action, with a boldness the most alarming, an explicitness the most unqualified, he announced *partisanship to be the test of fitness for the judicial office*, and a demand that Heny Denio should be discarded. This announcement was met by an outbreak of eloquent and patriotic sentiment, such as has been rarely witnessed in the political history of the State. *The counter doctrine, that fitness in the original and purely constitutional sense of the judicial function, was the true and only test, and that the independence of the Judiciary was of paramount importance to all political ties*, was as boldly and explicitly advanced. He was proudly declared for his virtues, his talents and his learning, to be equal to this test. Not an enemy could breathe an objection to him, if tried by this standard. He was renominated. But, when we contrast the small majority of seventeen votes, which secured the nomination, with the vote as it would have stood ten years ago, we are painfully reminded of the rapid decline in popular virtue! Nevertheless the question was here first presented in State Convention, whether hereafter the nominations should be made and the elections conducted with a view to Judicial subserviency or Judicial independence. The Democratic Party decided to stand by the Constitution of the State; to preserve the integrity of our Courts. For that decision it deserves the honor and respect of every citizen.

It was the duty of the subsequent State Conventions of the American and Republican Parties, to have coöperated with the Democratic Party, and adopted Hiram Denio as their candidate for the Court of Appeals. In refusing to do so, they failed to meet an emergency more controlling in its importance than the merely political interests of any party can be. The Republican Party distinctly took the opposite of the issue; nominated their candidate explicitly with reference to his anticipated partisan action as a Judge, and thereby adopted a rule of judicial selection which, however for the time being they seek to disguise, and dignify it by the character of their general cause, in principle is not a whit unlike that of Mayor Wood and his faction. It is now for the citizens of the State of New-York, whose vital interests are enfolded in this issue, to decide at the coming election whether they will abide by their Constitution, and fill their Courts with worthy judges, or, yielding to the exactions of party, allow those Courts to be made subservient to party domination. I am a Republican—its cause I revere—within proper political limits I deem it my duty to act as such. But where my party departs from its legitimate path, and attempts to control the action of the Courts by partisan appointments, I deem it my duty as a virtuous citizen to resist its encroachments. I shall do both by my vote and influence.

A Citizen.

Farmers and Farmers' Wives.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remarks in your paper of Oct. 28, about the delinquencies of farmers, sets out upon a somewhat *ex parte* view, and overlooks a point or two that, in justice to that class of toilers, might be liberally admitted. In the first place, nobody but a city editor could suppose a farm to be a "region of eternal abundance, innocence and quiet." He (very reasonably too) has no idea of the labor, anxiety and open-handed generosity that must be allied to the business. The farmer's life is scarcely in anything parallel with the life of any other working man. A merchant's, or a banker's family, even if they fill the responsible offices of wives and mothers, may always command their time. They have leisure for accomplishments and indulgences that, not because they are less grateful to the farmer's daughter, but because they are incompatible with her duties, must be relinquished. The cares of village or city housekeeping come in time to be committed to other hands, diligent and capable; but not so at the farm-house. Who ever heard of a successful farmer whose wife was not early and late looking after the "wheel within a wheel?" besides making the butter and caring personally for every working bee of the hive? It is not remarkable that, in this crisis, each man should be looking about him to see who might relieve this particular pressure or that impending suspension. The farmers have had no good cause to complain of the prices of farm products during the past three years, but their supplies have been so limited and their fulfillments so contracted, especially in this State, that a farmer with no available funds besides his land has scarcely "saved himself" since 1852. And his expenses have been greatly increased. High prices have not been confined to farm products. The sugars that preserved the garden fruits; the foreign fruits and spices, that were almost necessary to health, to be sliced in between the monotonous "boiled dinners," have had to be, in many families, discontinued. Then, of course, more produce must be retained for family use. Two years ago many a farmer bought his bread. Not through improvidence or the torpidity of a discouraged heart either, but by the terrible fires and freshets that have caused real poverty. Who ever heard of such repeated destruction of property by streams and rivers as during the past year? In the wooded parts of our State terrible fires have destroyed acres of wheat ready for the sickle, and thousands of cords of wood prepared for the market. The farmer who, by such an inevitable providence, loses the toil of a year and finds it hard to regain the summit, finds it harder yet to be classed with "Wall-street gamblers or Chatham-street Jews." The temptation is powerful to wait and hope for a brighter day, even if to yield is unjust and discreditable. In the valley of Indiana the farmers are bringing corn, at their own expense, to any specified point on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and are receiving 2[illegible] cents a bushel for it! The buyer pleads scarcity of money. The farmer admits his necessity, and the crop is yielded at any price the buyer may name. Can farmers pay up the short-comings of even one disastrous year at such prices? No! They naturally prize, and are loth to part with, the golden grain for which, only a few months since, many a herd lacked, and in some cases actually starved. Yours,

Grace (A Farmer's Wife.)

Hon. George Ashmun on Political Partisanship.

The following is part of a letter recently written by Mr. Ashmun, in reply to an invitation to attend a Banks meeting in Boston:

Springfield, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857.

Sir: Your letter, in behalf of your Committee, inviting me to be present at the meeting of the friends of Mr. Banks in Faneuil Hall on the 15th, came during my absence, and was not received by me until some days after the meeting had been held. It is due to you to give this explanation of my silence, while it is but just to say that if the invitation had reached me in season, I should have declined to attend the meeting. The invitation was probably prompted by my open declarations in conversation among friends, since Mr. Banks was placed in nomination, of my purpose to vote for him. But I have not attended a political meeting for five years; and having so long enjoyed the comfort of an emancipation from the wretched slavery of party, I shall not easily be persuaded to be bound by the doings of any party gathering, where things are done, and resolutions are adopted, for which nobody in particular holds himself responsible, by which all are more or less committed, and which afterwards most sensible men find occasion to regret.

Nevertheless, I have no possible objection to its being known that my judgment leads me to favor Mr. Banks' election; and this, not because he is, or has been, Whig, Democrat, Republican or American; or has belonged to any of the political formations of the day that rise and fall, and pass away with the temporary and transient divisions which spring out of the ever-changing circumstances of our great and growing country. I can freely and cheerfully support him, or any other man of talent, character and promise, in spite of his party associations. Party names and creeds have lost both power and terror over me. They are, for the most part, adopted and worn as delusions, and very certainly become the false pretences by which people are cheated. *Show me the man who has, within him, the power and will, when occasion arises, to shake himself free from them all, and to stand out in the estimation of the nation as a statesman whose comprehensive vision can take in a horizon larger than what has become, by the dwarfing course of the few past years, well nigh again the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and my heart warms to him.* Whatever party name he may have worn for a time, this proves him to be greater than a partisan; it proves him to be a man; and such a man I regard Mr. Banks as being. * * *

In view of this, and with my conviction that he is clearly destined to exert a large influence upon events which are to contribute to the rising glory of our common country, I cannot but indulge the hope that Massachusetts will not refuse him that vote of confidence which it seems to me her own honor and interests demand. Nevertheless, I find no fault with any man for his preference in an election. There are more honest men in all parties than the world is generally disposed to give credit for; and there is ample room for us all to act upon our differing opinions without indulging a bad temper in unjust imputations upon others. For myself, being resolutely and absolutely withdrawn from all participation in party strifes, or party purposes, I have nothing to gain or hope for by the elevation of any man or set of men to office, further than to share in a just pride in whatever tends to the honor and prosperity of our State and of the Union. Believing that the election of Mr. Banks, at this time, will contribnte to both, he will receive my vote. Yours truly,

Geo. Ashmun.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL SCANDAL.

Did the Act Prove Insanity?—The Proceedings on the Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term.—Oct. 30.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In the matter of the petition of Caroline Woodman.—Some time since there was published in the Times an account of a scandalous affair at the New-York Hotel. Mr. Woodman, a boarder there, returning suddenly to his room, one evening, discovered his wife and a Mr. Gardner Furniss, together under decidedly suspicious circumstances. The feelings of the enraged husband were openly expressed, and Mr. Furness concluded to leave suddenly, which he did without having time to don his pantaloons. Mr. Woodman soon after placed his wife in the Sandford Hall Lunatic Asylum, at Flushing, and then went to New-Orleans. Mrs. Woodman, by her friend, Mr. Furness, obtained a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which was made returnable on Friday morning, denying that she was insane and demanding her release.

Mr. Busteed called the case on.

Mr. Van Berg stated that the counsel engaged in the case was suddenly taken sick, and they desired an hour's adjournment, that other counsel could be procured,

Mr. Busteed stated that the Court should first see whether the respondents had complied with the order, and produced the said Caroline Woodman.

His Honor remarked that if she was not produced on the hearing, it would doubtless be explained.

Mr. Sickles stated that they were not opposed to the adjournment, but they desired to know whether there was any attempt to evade the writ. Mr. Hearne, the attorney for Mrs. Woodman, had been to the Asylum, and desired to see his client, but Dr. MacDougal had refused the privilege.

His Honor thought it was unnecessary to discuss the matter at present.

Mr. Sickles then said that as it appeared that the respondents had not complied with the order, he should ask for an attachment against them.

Judge Roosevelt—You can, of course, ask that—but I shall reserve my decision for an hour. [Laughter.]

Mr. Busteed said that, unless it should appear that the order had been complied with, he should not consent to an adjournment.

Judge Roosevelt—The Court is not accustomed to ask the consent of counsel.

Mr. Busteed (abruptly)—Well, Sir, when is the case adjourned to? I suppose we are entitled to know that.

Judge Roosevelt remarked that the manner of making the remark was exceptionable—that if the Court should speak in the same tones to counsel, they would not think it very gentlemanly.

Mr. Busteed remarked that he spoke in his ordinary manner, not intending to be disrespectful, and that, if the Court should use the same manner towards him, he should be perfectly satisfied.

The case was then adjourned until 12 o'clock, it then being twenty minutes of that hour.

The City Hall bell had scarcely ceased striking twelve, when Mr. Busteed called the case on. His Honor desired a moment's time to finish the motion then on. Mr. Busteed submitted. In a few moments his Honor remarked that he was ready, and Mr. Busteed read the petition and order, with the affidavit of service. The affidavit stated, among other things, that on serving the order the attorney had requested an interview with Mrs. Woodman, in the presence of the Doctor, and that if she should express herself as willing to remain, he would withdraw the order. This was refused.

Mr. Van Berg moved to have that part of the affidavit stricken out. He also stated that the counsel sent for had not arrived. He demanded *reasonable time* to procure counsel. He appeared as attorney, and the party had a right to be heard by counsel.

A long discussion as to the propriety of further adjournment was had.

Mr. Van Berg stated that the objection to the writ was that the Court had no jurisdiction over the case. The Revised Statutes provided that the order must be issued by the officers in the *county in which the prisoner was detained*—or where there was no officer authorized to issue the writ in that county, and the application was made in another county, the affidavit of the party stating that there was no such officer in the county, or that such officer was absent. In this case no such affidavit was presented.

Considerable argument on this point was had. Mr. Sickles claimed that the same question was raised in Foster's case, and there denied by a provision in the statute of 1837. His Honor therefore denied the motion.

Mr. Van Berg stated that he desired furthur authority.

Judge Roosevelt—I will make an authority myself by denying the motion. [Laughter.]

Mr. Brady here arrived and stated that he appeared as counsel for the respondents. After considerable elbowing he made his way to the side of his colleague, and after a short consultation said that as the first writ was abandoned, they appeared only on the second writ, set down for to-day. The lady would not be brought unless compelled by law, and he concluded that she could not be compelled. He must therefore make a special return, and he asked for the reasonable adjournment of the case until to-morrow morning. He supposed that no gentleman, on either side, would desire to have the lady exhibited here to the gaze of the rag-tag mob which hang about the City Hall. The substantial excuse for her non-production would be that her health would not permit it.

Mr. Busteed reverted to the declaration made that the lady would not be produced, unless she were compelled so to be present. He branded the whole proceeding as a flagrant contempt of the mandate of the Court, and objected to the adjournment.

Mr. Sickles followed on the same point. He had the authority of the lady stating that such was her desire for liberty, and her anguish at being confined with raving maniacs, that she would be willing to undergo the trial of appearing in this Court of Justice.

Mr. Brady took the ground that the appearance of the prisoner was immaterial to the equity of the decision.

Mr. Sickles proposed in case of an adjonrnment that the lady should be brought to some place out of the Asylum, he cared not where—to the parlor of the keeper of the City Hall, or to his Honor's house. (A decided shake of his Honor's head and some laughter by the audience.)

It was finally decided that the excuse for the non-production was sufficient to warrant an adjournment of the case until one o'clock on Saturday.

A motion was then made for an order authorizing her being seen by her counsel in the mean time. His Honor thought there was some doubt as to his power to make the order. He would therefore decline making the order at the moment, but there was to be a meeting of the Judges that evening, and he would consult with them as to his authority.

Mr. Sickles desired to know when he would render his decision. It was decided that one of the counsel should call at Judge Mitchell's house that evening, when the decision would be rendered.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Before Commissioner Bridgham.

The United States vs. Theodore Fenwick, Third Mate of the Ship Webster.—Fenwick was charged by Thomas Kerns, a passenger, with an assault with a slung-shot on the 23d of October, by which he was struck in the eye and badly injured. The difficulty arose from the third mate's putting out the fire in the galley at 8 o'clock of the morning in question, when Kerns came to get hot water for his breakfast. High words were used, and the third mate came out of the galley, as Kerns alleges, and struck him in the eye with a slung-shot; they clinched and fell, when the first mate seized him by the hair of his head and hauled him along the deck to the poop, where he was ironed and secured to the rail. Kerns had his wife on board. Several witnesses were examined, among them the captain and the first and second mates, who took the third mate's side against the passenger. There was a conflict of testimony as to whether a slung-shot was used, though it was known by the officers that there was one on board. Decision reserved.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

CERTIFICATE OF PROBABLE CAUSE—EVIDENCE.

The United States vs. *The Ship Helvetia*.—This was a motion that the Court grant to the Collector a certificate of probable cause for the seizure of the vessel. The vessel was seized as forfeited, in consequence of alleged smuggling by the mate. On the trial it was proved that the ship arrived in this port in April, 1856, and that after her arrival, a merchant purchased of the mate, on shore, several packages of absinthe, which were not entered on the manifest, but there was no evidence that the absinthe was ever on board the vessel, except from the declarations of the mate. The Court held that such declarations as these could not bind the ship, and dismissed the libel. The District-Attorney then moved that the certificate of probable cause be granted, upon an affidavit of the Secretary of the Collector, that statements had been made to him in June, 1856, by a Custom-House broker, that absinthe had been smuggled on the *Helvetia*, on which information sundry seizures were made and the absinthe condemned; that the ship was then out of port, and on her return was caused to be seized by the Collector, acting upon that information.

Held by the Court—That the natural construction of the statute (1 Stat. at Large, 696) requires that the order of the Court, protecting the Collector from personal responsibility for his official act of seizure, should rightfully be awarded with the main decree and should not be granted on an after application, and at a subsequent period of time.

Admitting that the Court could do so, yet it is no where intimated that it could be done upon any new and independent state of facts.

But even admitting the new affidavit, nothing is shown implicating the ship in any illicit transaction. There is no proof that the goods were forfeited as being smuggled in the ship, or that notice of their seizure on such allegation ever given to the ship, her master, or owner.

That even considering the secretary's affidavit as read on the trial of the cause, there would be no evidence in the case which would justify the Court in calling upon the claimants for a defence to the action. It must have pronounced the information unsupported by proofs amounting to a probable cause.

Motion for a certificate of probable cause denied.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon; for claimants, Mr. Cutting.

PRACTICE—FOREIGN ATTACHMENT—ORDER OF A JUDGE NEEDED IN ALL CASES.

Cornelius Van Stratton vs. *James B. Bostock et al.*—This was a motion to discharge an attachment. The libel was filed to recover $361 59 for supplies furnished to the brig *Sutton*, of which the respondents were owners, and process was issued directing the Marshal to take and arrest the respondents if they could be found, and if they could not be found, to attach their goods and chattels to the amount sued for, and if such property could not be found, to attach their credits and effects. One of the respondents moved on notice to discharge the attachment because it was issued without any previous order of the Court authorizing it.

Held by the Court—That a positive direction in Rule 28 of the District Court that "process cannot issue against goods, choses in action or moneys in the hands of third persons, except by order of the Judge, and upon due proof of the claim first made," cannot be deemed rescinded by the special prohibition in Rule 7 of the Supreme Court to employ the writ in demands exceeding $500 without such authority, against the positive expression of the sense of the Supreme Court in Rule 46 that no repeal by implication is to arise when there is no conflict between the regulations of the subordinate and Superior Courts.

That according to the long-established practice of this Court, a writ of foreign attachment for the purpose of obtaining the appearance of a party, is made part of the process issued against the party, which was a *capias* or warrant of arrest, until the rule of the Supreme Court in 1850, which abolished the arrest of the party on admiralty process in all cases where by the laws of the State in which the Court is held imprisonment for debt has been abolished. The ordinary process of *capias* in actions for the recovery of money, would be erroneous and unavailing in the State Court without the mandate of a Judge indorsed thereon, directing the defendant to be held to bail. (1 Burrill, Pr. 88. 89. Laws of New-York of 1831, p. 396. 1 State at Large, 321 and 410.)

That this legislation of Congress connected with the exercise of its special powers by the Supreme Court in 1850, in regard to arrests, takes from libelants all authority to employ a warrant of arrest without the special order of the Judge, and the one sued out by the libel in this case must be held nugatory and void.

For libelant, Mr. Mudgett; for respondents, Messrs. Cutting and Williams.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Oct. 28.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Francis E. Sifflen et al. vs. *Heman J. Redfield*.—This was an action brought against the Collector of this Port, to recover back extra duties imposed by the defendant by way of penalty upon 479 bags of cutch, imported from London by the plaintiffs. But one bag was examined by the appraisers, on which they advanced the value above the invoice, 16 per cent., on account of which the penalty was laid. The plaintiffs claimed that the appraisers should have examined one bag out of every ten. Verdict for plaintiff for the excess of duties.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold. For defendant, Mr. Joachimsen.

Antonio M. del Valle vs. *Heman J. Redfield*.—This was an action to recover back the sum of $1,705 extra duties levied by the defendant, the Collector of this port, as penalties for an undervaluation of sugars imported by the plaintiff from Cuba, where the plaintiff had an estate, of which this sugar was the product. Sugar advanced in price between the time of manufacture and the sailing of the vessel. This sugar was invoiced at the price of the time of manufacture, but the consignee, on its arrival, advanced the price to that of the time of sailing. The Naval officer refused, however, to allow this change in the price, on the ground that these goods were goods belonging to a manufacturer, who could not advance his invoice price. The goods were then appraised, and being advanced in price by the Custom-House appraiser more than 10 per cent., the penalty was imposed.

The question on the trial was whether sugar was a manufactured article. The Court decided that it was, and that the manufacturer having obtained his goods otherwise than by purchase, was not liable to a penalty. (Croly *vs.* Maxwell.) Under this charge the Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest.

For plaintiff—Mr. Griswold; for defendant—Mr. Joachimsen.

José Maria Yznaga et al. vs. *Heman J. Redfield*.—This was an action involving a similar question to the above.

Verdict for plaintiffs—$1,423 and interest.

Mrs. Cunningham's Bail.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Oct. 30.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Davies.

Yesterday, Mrs. Cunningham gave her recognizance to appear before the Court on Monday next, and at any time thereafter until a decision shall be rendered as to whether she is to be admitted to bail on the indictment against her. Her sureties were George A. Willard and H. T. Potter, each being bound in the sum of $5,000. They will justify on Monday.

Mr. Chatfield, counsel for Mrs. Cunningham, stated that he had intended to move to admit his client to bail, but he had been unable to find time to prepare himself. He also intended to move to quash the indictment on the ground of insufficiency. At his desire both motions were set down for Monday next.

A Word to our Merchants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the present financial crisis has set in, some firms have availed themselves of the pressure of the times as an excuse for reducing the wages of their clerks, whose services they had engaged by the year. Besides the illegality of the act, I wish to call your attention to its practical injustice. Clerks, it has been said, should share in the prosperity of their employers. Very truly spoken. But there the matter rests. Whether they really do or not is quite another question. Had business been fifty per cent. better than the employers have calculated upon, they would not have given those in their employ a dollar more than they agreed to. What right have they, therefore, now, when the case is reversed, to reduce their clerks' salaries. Of course, circumstances at present favor the employer, and he has it now in his power to dictate his own terms. Still, is it honorable, is it just to take such advantage. EQUITAS.

Housekeepers and Domestics.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would ask if there is any systematic plan being put in operation as regards the employment of domestics? I hear of housekeepers who are diminishing the number of their servants, but *not* lowering the wages of those they retain. May it not be hoped that this plan will not be pursued; but that the usual number will be retained—increased even—but at a reduction of wages. Our domestics have received for a long time wages greater in proportion to their necessary expenses than almost any other laboring class. Is it not time to commence a reform and at the same time aid the suffering poor? I wish our housekeepers would read again an article in your paper of the 28th, fourth page, headed, "Another Plan for the Unemployed," for unless this course be universal it will be of little avail for a few to adopt it.

AN OLD HOUSEKEEPER.

The sufferers by the fire at Auburn, N. Y., on Monday, were David Madden, Mrs. J. F. Graham, F. G. Goodrich, Mr. Lynch, Joseph White, Mr. Lyon and Col. Wilkes. A man named Wilkinson, who occupied the portion of the building in which the fire broke out, was found burned to death. A woman with whom he lived is missing.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK TIMES OFFICE,
THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1857.

The Breadstuff trade alone exhibited increased vigor during the past week. The receipts were more extensive, and receivers readily met the requirements of buyers; hence the transactions were heavier. The demand was mainly from home dealers, many of whom are securing their Winter supplies, while they can do so at comparatively low prices. The export inquiry has been gradually improving, though shippers were somewhat discouraged by the advanced claims of shipowners for freight-room. We look for a vigorous movement in produce from the interior towards the seaboard during the two or three weeks intervening between the present time and the suspension of inland navigation. All the Breadstuff-receiving cities of the West report large receipts and shipments, which produce-men are making every effort to increase. Many farmers show that they recognize the well-established truth that the disposal of produce, as soon as it can be got ready for market, is always the surest, and, generally, the most satisfactory plan for the producer to adopt. This view, however, is not as widely credited as it ought to be; and, because the prevailing prices for produce are lower than usual at this period for some years past, producers, as a class, seem disposed to reserve their supplies, with the expectation of being enabled to sell them more advantageously hereafter. The result of such a course, if it be persevered in, will be to leave the seaboard markets poorly provided for for the Winter months, while in the Interior enormous stocks will remain, to be sold next Spring when, in all probability, there will be nothing like a corresponding inquiry for them. How prices would range, under such circumstances, it is easy to determine. If producers are aware of the truth of the principle that an early market is always, as a rule, the best market for sellers, and if they knew how intimately their interests are connected with those of consumers, who would only be the first to feel the injury of a scarcity occasioned solely by the retention in the interior of stocks that, from necessity, must be sold sooner or later, they will not retain what produce they have to dispose of longer than until responsible purchasers can be found. The following table will show the difference between the currency for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday and a week previous:

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.
Superfine State Flour	$4 60 @ 4 70	$4 80 @ 4 75
Extra State	4 90 @ 5 20	4 80 @ 5 10
Super. Ind. and Mich.	4 65 @ 4 75	4 60 @ 4 70
Super. Ohio	4 70 @ 4 80	4 65 @ 4 75
Fancy Ohio	4 90 @ 5 00	4 90 @ 5 00
Extra Ind. and Mich.	4 85 @ 6 50	4 80 @ 6 25
Extra Ohio	5 00 @ 6 50	5 10 @ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 15 @ 5 25	5 15 @ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 40 @ 7 25	5 50 @ 7 50
Extra Missouri	5 40 @ 8 25	5 50 @ 8 50
Super. to extra Cana'n.	5 10 @ 6 60	5 05 @ 6 75
Mixed to extra South'n.	5 40 @ 7 25	5 30 @ 7 50
Rye Flour	3 50 @ 4 62½	3 25 @ 4 60
Corn Meal	3 25 @ 3 75	3 25 @ 3 75
White Wheat ℘ bushel	1 15 @ 1 45	1 15 @ 1 53
Red Wheat ℘ bushel	1 05 @ 1 30	99 @ 1 30
Mixed Western Corn	71 @ 72	70 @ —
Rye	78 @ 80	75 @ 80
Barley	75 @ 85	72½ @ 86
Western Oats	48 @ 50	46 @ 48
State Oats	46 @ 48	42 @ 45
Southern Oats	34 @ 40	33 @ 38
Jersey Oats	40 @ 44	36 @ 40
Pennsylvania Oats	40 @ 44	36 @ 40
White Beans	1 62½ @ 1 75	1 60 @ 1 70
Black-eyed Peas, bush.	3 50 @ —	Nominal.

The reported receipts (by river and railroad, as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs, during the past week, compare with those of each of the two preceding weeks, thus:

Week ending:	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.
Wheat-flour, bbls.	66,500	102,500	95,100
Wheat, bush.	75,000	160,000	324,000
Corn, bush.	64,000	122,500	153,250
Rye, bush.	2,500		
Barley, bush.	—	7,500	16,000
Oats, bush.	12,500	28,500	7,000

The reported sales of Breadstuffs during the past week compare with those of each of the two preceding weeks, thus:

Week ending with	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.
Wheat-flour, bbls.	61,570	73,700	76,830
Wheat, bushels	158,200	257,500	350,500
Corn bushels	205,000	153,750	152,000
Rye, bushels	2,800	6,800	1,200
Barley, bushels	—	8,200	14,400

We annex a comparative statement of the reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs during the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Receipts.	1856. Sales.	1857. Receipts.	1857. Sales.
Flour, bbls.	111,000	90,900	95,100	76,830
Wheat, bushels	468,000	462,000	324,000	350,500
Corn, bushels	376,000	202,000	153,250	152,000
Rye, bushels	13,500	19,700	—	1,200
Barley, bushels	15,500	9,400	16,000	14,400
Oats, bushels	35,000	—	7,000	—

The following is a statement of the exports of Breadstuffs from the United States since Sept. 1, 1857:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From.	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.
New-York	Oct. 27	104,922	1,137,250	280,579
New-Orleans	Oct. 17	8,059	13,272	3,762
Philadelphia	Oct. 13	7,413	27,309	59,293
Baltimore	Oct. 24	14,860	41,881	3,500
Boston	Oct. 24	131		8,920
Other Ports	Oct. 23	3,343	89,495	
Total, 1857		131,738	1,309,207	366,054
Total, 1856		107,641	2,699,190	1,294,671
Total, 1855		159,146	962,765	463,447
Total, 1854		3,176	16,963	639,634

TO THE CONTINENT.

		Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Rye, bus.
New-York	Oct. 27	13,712	51,609	....	....
Other Ports, latest dates		36,485	33,898	....	....
Total		50,197	85,567	....	....
Total, 1856		59,400	729,877	59,198	77,533
Total, 1855		91,283	245,548	12,221	223,514
Total, 1854		17		40	

Statement of Flour and Meal Inspected in Philadelphia during the Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1857:

Superfine Wheat Flour, bbls	138,469
Superfine Wheat Flour, half-bbls	2,180
Fine Wheat Flour, bbls	1,010
Condemned Wheat Flour, bbls	915
Rye Flour, bbls	2,194
Rye Flour, condemned, bbls	38
Corn Meal, bbls	8,384
Corn Meal, hhds	20
Corn Meal, condemned, bbls	2,180
Middlings	2,180

The following is a comparative statement of the inspections of Flour, at the prominent points in Virginia, for the quarter ending 30th September last, and same period of 1856:

	1856.	1857.
Richmond	150,120	170,246
Alexandria	22,162	19,141
Petersburg	34,692	19,242
Lynchburg	15,483	11,831
Fredericksburg	10,432	13,606
Norfolk	6,749	4,819
Total, bbls	239,638	238,385

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff movements, since the opening of navigation, to Oct. 19:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.
Total	211,174	6,359,773	5,942,039	862,177

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.
Total	169,460	6,178,223	6,655,844	298,714

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store, in Chicago, Oct. 19.

Flour, bbls	3,050	Oats, bush	22,994
Wheat, bush	300,050	Barley, bush	11,096
Corn, bush	46,552	Rye, bush	350

Cotton remains quite dull and nominal in the absence of a supply of desirable grades. Our available stock is now but 1,516 bales, against 36,165 bales this time last year. The receipts at all the shipping ports to latest dates this season, which commenced with the 1st ult., have been 210,731 bales, against 356,180 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports from the United States so far this season have been 81,610 bales, against 73,124 bales to the same date last season. The total stock on hand and shipboard in all the shipping ports, at the latest dates, was 170,213 bales, against 276,457 bales at the same time last year. The stock in the interior towns at the latest dates was 14,621 bales, against 35,322 bales at the corresponding dates a year ago.

Groceries varied but little during the week. Coffee and teas were in moderate demand, at, however, somewhat easier prices. There were heavier operations reported in sugars, which slightly advanced. Rice was lightly dealt in, at old rates. Molasses attracted rather more attention, and closed with some degree of firmness.

Hay was less sought after. Bale is plenty, while Loose is rather scarce, and Salt is in very light supply. The boisterous weather, during the past three days, has seriously impeded business in this line. The range of prices is from 50c.@75c. for poor to strictly prime Bale: 60c.@95c. for Loose, and 40c.@62½c. for Salt Hay, ℘ 100 ℔s. Straw is not abundant, yet the demand is moderate, at 50c.@60c. for bale, ℘ 100 ℔s.; and $2 50@$4 50 for bundle, ℘ 100 sheaves.

Provisions were unsettled. Hog products, as well as Beef, decreased in value materially, yet without finding much more liberal purchasers. Butter and Cheese were less freely offered and with a good inquiry; prices were well supported.

No very important movement can be noticed in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, furnish all necessary additional information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 27, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	1987	2250	26	216	1300	1795
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	70	15	21	4966	......
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	......	109	37	82	4379	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	102	106	97	......	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	450				
Total for week	1987	2981	184	416	10645	1795
Last week	2544	3159	190	478	11019	3003

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856	3,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	524				678
Hudson River Railroad	575			180	438
Hudson River Boats	666			200	679
Harlem Railroad	481	26	216	1000	......
New-Haven Railroad					
Camden & Amboy R. R.					
On Foot					

The following is a report of the Live Stock receipts over the New-York and Erie Railroad destined for New-York for the week ending this morning.

Cattle	1,009	Horses	1
Sheep	1,999	Lambs	12
Hogs	3,945	Calves	66

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	421	Massachusetts	—
New-York	825	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	350	Texas	—
Kentucky	300	Connecticut	28
Indiana	300	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	32
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Stock received at Hudson River drove yards at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, North River, for the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 21, 4,813 Hogs, 108 Sheep.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 ℔s. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 ℔s. to the 100; 44 ℔s. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about the same, with perhaps a trifling advance on some of the best quality.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	10c. @11c.	10c. @11c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8½c.	7½c.@ 8½c.
Poorest quality	6½c.@ 7c.	6½c.@ 7c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9½c.	8c. @ 9½c.
Average of all sales	8½c.@ 8¾c.	8¾c.@ 9c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8½c.@10½c. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

It would hardly be expected that, with the present abundance of feed of all kinds in the country, the cattle ever should feel the "Hard Times," but nine-tenths of the animals, offered to-day at Forty-fourth-street, looked as if they had suffered about three-and-a-half Hard Times at least. First, the cattle themselves were hard cases—scalawags; and, second, they have been drenched in a three days' rain, and each particular hair stood, not erect, but twisted and curled in any and every direction. Every one, familiar with the cattle markets, is prepared to judge of the effect of such a banging, and consequent banged looks, upon the salable price. It was owing to this circumstance in part, and in part to the general poor quality of the cattle intrinsically, that there was very little advance in prices to-day, though only 1,987 bullocks were yarded at ALLERTON'S for yesterday and to-day's sales. The total City receipts for the week, however, foot up 2,981, which is but 178 less than last week, though between five and six hundred less than last year's weekly average. But, at present, most families are really economizing their expenses, either from necessity or choice, and 3,000 cattle are a larger supply than 3,500 one year ago. The stringency in money matters still strongly affects the cattle dealers. Owners are unwilling to take anything short of "cash on the nail," and there is a less number of brokers able to advance this, and collect their pay afterwards, as has been the case formerly. There were a large number of droves retailed by the owners themselves to-day, simply because they could not find brokers willing to take them on any terms that would be accepted. In this market the experienced buyers have the advantage of inexperienced sellers, and they get cattle from them usually at lower rates, for cash, than they do from the brokers themselves. If the present difficulties result in bringing about a thoroughly cash system in the meat markets, there will be at least one good result. If Western producers and dealers in cattle could bring their droves here with the certainty of taking back the cash, and not notes or checks of 30, 60 or 90 days, they could buy and sell with less risk and at a less profit. The brokers could sell for one-half or one-fourth their present commission, and the cash-paying butchers could buy cheaper. The effect upon the City trade would be to drive out all retail butchers selling on credit, except those having capital sufficient to buy for cash and sell on credit. Were all wholesale and retail transactions in cattle and meat reduced to cash, *at least* 10@12 ℘ cent. would be saved to the consumer, this margin being now absolutely essential to make up for losses from the credit system. This is a large percentage on a business which *averages* cash all round every three months. These figures are not too high, however, as one or two items will show. Now, brokers receive $2 50@$4 ℘ head, partly for making sales, but chiefly for guaranteeing the collections, for a few days only. Enough good salesmen would be found to effect the sales in the yards at 50c., 75c., or at most, $1 ℘ head, if the buyers at once paid over the cash to the owners. Here would then be a saving of $2 ℘ head; and besides this is the risk and loss of interest to be taken into account by the owners, during the two or three, or four weeks or more they must wait for remittances on maturing of checks from the brokers. Nine out of ten owners bringing forward stock would gladly take $2 ℘ head less, if saved this risk and waiting for pay. This, with the other $2, would make $4 ℘ head to be charged to the credit system. Then again, the retail butchers can afford to and will sell five to ten ℘ cent. cheaper to cash buyers, than to even their best customers who pay only once in three, six or twelve months. Let us then by all means have continued by the cash system just now brought into vogue from the necessity of the times. Let the butchers push their collections this week, sell mainly for cash, and go up to Forty-fourth-street next Wednesday with well-filled purses, and they will find good bargains among those sellers, who, as to-day, choose to retail their own bullocks for cash only. A little effort at this time, properly followed up hereafter, will introduce a vast improvement into the entire meat business, not only in this City but in the country. If New-York buyers offer and pay cash for cattle and other animals, this market will attract a large portion of the good stock from all parts of the country—at least until other markets come upon the same cash footing. In anticipation of the falling off in receipts of Western stock, predicted by us last week, a large number were brought in from this State, nearly one-third of all offered. Only about 450 cattle, and these of a poorer grade than usual, went east to the Brighton market the present week. Owners appear to be a little afraid of Eastern funds, at least so say some of those heretofore patronizing the Brighton and Providence markets.... We hear of no cattle held back, and as the yards were about cleared at sundown the prospect is for a moderate supply and better rates next week.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
40	Ind.	C. Frost	T. White & Son.
50	Ind.	Loder & Jackson	Allerton & Myers.
47	Ind.	S. B. Richardson	Allerton & Myers.
78	Ill.	Harpool & Jones	J. H. Williams.
60	Ill.	Rogers & Co.	Vail & Carey.
48	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
49	Ill.	Nichols	Miller, Haring & Co.
64	Ind.	James McCollem	Shephard & Vail.
34	N. Y.	W. Sherman	Owner.
50	Ill.	B. Allerton	O. Hurd.
60	Ind.	Caldwell & Co.	S. Ulery.
72	Ky.	Tott & Seaman	Eckstein & Lauterbeck.
115	Ohio	Brock & Co.	Budlong & Eastman.
81	Ind.	Wm. Hawkins	S. Smith.
80	Ohio	R. & W. Florence	J. A. Merritt.
59	Ind.	James McCollem	Owner.
20	N. Y.	Farmers	J. A. Merritt.
19	N. Y.	D. Wheeler	M. Dalton.
132	Ind.	Swank & Hickson	Beach & Bray.
36	Ind.	J. Hussey	Beach & Bray.
32	N. J.	R. Murray	Owner.
68	Ohio	J. McPherson	W. H. Harris.
27	N. Y.	H. Rhoda	Owner.
37	N. Y.	J. Ayrault	Owner.
26	N. Y.	M. P. Smith	Owner.
14	N. Y.	J. Remnen	Owner.
36	Ohio	Wm. Snyder	D. Barnes.
30	N. Y.	E. D. Welling	Owner.
42	N. Y.	E. Kelley	Owner.
22	N. Y.	P. Dorlan	Owner.
38	N. Y.	J. Packard	A. Allerton.
21	N. Y.	C. S. Green	A. Allerton.
29	Ohio	Hume & Vandyke	Owners.
50	Ill.	Channey & Allerton	S. Sherman.
209	Ohio	Carter & Leffingwell	Barnes & Co.
83	Ky.	Duval & McCann	Westhaimer & Bro.
35	Ct.	B. Bartram	Owner.
44	N. Y.	T. Drew	Owner.
35	N. Y.	W. H. Belden	Owner.
36	N. Y.	T. Wheeler	Owner.
24	N. Y.	E. Sheldon	Owner.
22	N. Y.	W. W. Hoag	Owner.

Below we present notes of a few droves, showing the actual transactions of the market:

ROGERS & Co. forwarded 60 thin, light and poor cattle. Of course, in a market like the present they did not bring 10c. VAIL & CAREY, sellers, were very willing to take 7c.@8c. for them. Weight 550 ℔s., net, as estimated in the yards.

W. SHERMAN sold on his own account 34 Dutchess County Cattle, some of which were heavy oxen and large steers. The best of them brought 10c., and were of very fair quality.

CALDWELL & Co. had 60 Indiana Cattle selling by S. ULERY. Home weight, 1,430. They were more than an average lot, bringing 9c.@10c. L. ANGEVINE of Long Island, took 7 of the top, rated 725 ℔s., at $72 each, or 10c. sellers' and 10½c. buyer's estimate.

B. ALLERTON contributed 50 fair Illinoians, rated 700 ℔s. O. HURD was getting 9c.@10c. for them. Some of them were coarse oxen.

C. FROST, of Fayette County, (O.,) sent in 40 very fair Cattle of his own feeding, weighing 1,326 ℔s. gross at home. T. WHITE & SON were getting 9c.@10c. for them.

LODER & JACKSON'S 50 medium Steers from Rush County, Ia., were bringing 9c.@9½c. Home weight, 1,300 ℔s. ALLERTON & MYERS were selling these and 47 of S. B. RICHARDSON'S Steers, rated 675 ℔s. The latter were No. 1 for to-day, the top of them bringing 11c. They were averaging over 10c.

HARPOOL & JONES had 78 Illinois cattle, a portion of which showed Missouri blood and *horns*. Home weight, 1,410 ℔s. gross. J. H. WILLIAMS was making them average about 9c. Quality only medium.

J. C. HOAG sold 48 of his own Dutchess County cattle, of good quality at 8c.@10½c. They were of uneven weights, ranging from 500 to 850 ℔s.

TOTT & SEAMAN had 75 pretty fair Kentucky cattle rated at 675 ℔s. net, which ECKSTEIN & LAUTERBECK were selling at 9c. average.

BROCK & Co.'s—115 only medium Ohio Steers were bringing 8c.@10c. by BUDLONG & EASTMAN. Estimated weight 600 ℔s net.

WM. HAWKINS forwarded 71 Indiana Steers of medium grades, rated 575 ℔s. net. S. SMITH sold them at 8c.@9c.

J. A. MERRITT was selling 80 medium or fair Ohio Cattle for R. & W. FLORENCE at about 9½c., average, on an estimated weight of 700 ℔s. Also, 20 of his own Westchester County Beeves, some of which were very good, at 10½c. for the choice.

J. MCPHERSON'S 68 fair Ohio Steers were sold by W. H. HARRIS at 8½c.@10c. Rated 625 ℔s. net.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The Cow trade continues dull, with very little prospect of improvement at present. Our reporter's visit to the distilleries, as published in the DAILY TIMES of the 28th, throws much light upon this department of the stock market. Of course milkmen are not going to buy more Cows when it costs two or three times as much as formerly to keep what they have, and when it is impossible to obtain a full supply of the food which ordinarily furnishes some 3,000 Cows with the chief portion of their food. In some cases distilleries are kept going at the solicitation of milkmen who pay the difference between the former and present price of whisky by an extra charge for the swill. They say they cannot afford to purchase grain and pay for Cows, and hence are diminishing rather than increasing their number of animals. In some of the distillery stables Cows are fed by the proprietors at an expense formerly of 6c. ℘ day for what swill each animal required. The charge is now 18c. ℘ day, and only a limited number can be fed at that price.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 26 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common, $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Receipts have been small, but more than sufficient for the very limited demand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 15 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. The few offered for sale are scarcely sufficient for the wants of buyers, although the demand is not active. The market may be called a trifle better.

CHAMBERLIN reports 37 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras. Very little change in price during the week, but the market is slow.

O'BRIEN reports 106 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. There is no improvement in the market, with a surplus on hand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The market continues sufficiently supplied, and prices range from 5c.@7½c., with an occasional sale of a very fine Calf at 8c.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 216 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. A very few of the best bring 7½c. The supply is quite sufficient, with a dull market to-day.

BROWNING reports receipts of 21 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c.: very few 7½c. The supply is short, with a brisk demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 82 Veal Calves; selling at 5½c.@7½c. The supply is about sufficient, and the market pretty good.

O'BRIEN reports 97 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c. Market fair with plenty on hand. A few of the best may be quoted 7½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℘ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 ℔s., and in some cases 60 ℔s., ℘ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The market has not been as fully supplied as last week, until the free arrivals of to-day. A little advance took place, but a large supply at the present time tends to a depression. Some of the stock of the week is very fine, commanding extra prices.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,300 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c.@10c. ℘ ℔. dressed weight for Sheep, and 9c.@11c. ℘ ℔. for Lambs. Sales have been more brisk at better prices until to-day. They are now rather dull, with a surplus on hand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,966 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 9c.@10c. net for Sheep, and 9c.@11c. for Lambs. Sales have been free, at from 25c.@50c. ℘ head over last week's prices. The market was well cleared out yesterday, but free arrivals this morning (not included in the above) measurably filled the pens. We noticed 40 very fine Lambs, from W. P. STICKLES, of Columbia County, which brought over $6 each. A fine lot of 12 large Sheep, from S. HUSBLY, of Madison County, brought over $10 ℘ head. The choice of them sold for $13. A drove of 250 fine Kentucky Sheep and Lambs were yarded this morning, and will come into the account next week.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,339 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3 50@$6 ℘ head.

MCGRAW & REED report sales of

72 Sheep and Lambs at	$334 25
171 Sheep and Lambs at	590 50
19 Sheep and Lambs at	70 50
105 Sheep and Lambs at	378 16
32 Sheep and Lambs at	119 00
183 Sheep and Lambs at	631 60
40 Sheep and Lambs at	207 40
20 Sheep and Lambs at	72 75
105 Sheep and Lambs at	314 75

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

189 Sheep and Lambs at	$671 94
207 Sheep and Lambs at	803 00
186 Sheep and Lambs at	710 75
41 Sheep and Lambs at	212 50
70 Sheep and Lambs at	276 75
37 Sheep and Lambs at	131 00

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of

51 Sheep and Lambs at	$275 62
175 Sheep and Lambs at	700 00
160 Sheep and Lambs at	620 00
170 Sheep and Lambs at	623 75
174 Sheep and Lambs at	630 75
137 Sheep and Lambs at	510 37
100 Sheep and Lambs at	325 00
43 Sheep and Lambs at	182 75
19 Sheep and Lambs at	67 50
92 Sheep and Lambs at	310 50
44 Sheep and Lambs at	198 00
306 Sheep and Lambs at	518 00

BOWLES & STEPHENSON, at the Washington Drove Yards, report sales of

165 Sheep	$556 87	103 Sheep	$334 75
8 Sheep	40 00	38 Sheep	95 00
33 Sheep	142 23	6 Sheep	42 00
50 Sheep	143 75	4 Sheep	28 00
55 Sheep	182 05	5 Sheep	22 50
50 Sheep	159 75	6 Sheep	39 00
50 Sheep	125 00	5 Sheep	30 00
26 Sheep	104 00	35 Sheep	140 00
32 Sheep	96 00	34 Sheep	97 75

Sales a trifle better than on last week—stock good.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℘ ℔, gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

The market has been quite depressed during the last few days, owing to bad weather and a full supply on hand. Prices have declined about ¼c. ℘ ℔ during the past week.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,795 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 5¾c.@6c. for prime corn-fed hogs, and 4¾c.@5c. for distillery hogs. Arrivals have been tolerably free, but all have been sold at the above figures.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live.................. 6 | Dressed............7¾@8

DISTILLERY.

Live...............5@5¼ | Dressed..........6½@6¾

Arrivals moderate.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.		Dressed.	
Heavy Prime corn Hogs	5⅞@5¾	gross.	7½@7¾	net.
Light Prime corn Hogs	5⅜@5¾	gross.	7½@8	net.
York State Hogs	5¾@6	gross.	8 @8⅛	net.
Still Hogs	5 @5¼	gross.	6½@6¾	net.

Stock Hogs—no sales, and none in market.

The market has a downward tendency, and prices favoring buyers. Weather bad and money tight—both operating against packers.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The main features of the produce market differ very little from last week.

Potatoes are coming in pretty freely from the northern and central portions of the State, and the trade in them is a little more active. Sweet varieties are freely offered, in bulk from the steamers, at $2 25 ℘ bbl.

Apples appear in good supply, and are being stored for Winter sales.

Grapes are a drug, at low figures.

Butter has temporarily advanced during the past few days, but will fall back again with the first free receipts.

Lard has fallen materially, under free arrivals of hogs and the commencement of operations among packers.

Eggs are scarcely as plenty. Those from the West are often purchased, in bulk, at 9c.@12c. ℘ dozen, and sometimes turn out a good investment.

Chickens are scarce just now. Other poultry and fowl in fair supply, with the exception of Quail, which are scarcely in market. They bring 20c.@25c. each.

Potatoes—Junes, ℘ bbl.	$1 87	@$2 00
Potatoes—Mercer, ℘ bbl.	2 50	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Dykeman, ℘ bbl.	2 25	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ℘ bbl	2 00	@ 2 25
Potatoes—Whites, ℘ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Round Red, ℘ bbl.	1 50	@ 1 75
Potatoes—Carters, ℘ bbl.	2 25	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ℘ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 25
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ℘ bbl.	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Jersey, ℘ bbl.	2 25	@ 2 50
Onions—Red, ℘ bbl.	1 25	@ —
Onions—White, ℘ bbl.	1 50	@ 1 75
Onions—Yellow, ℘ bbl.	1 25	@ 1 37
Beets—℘ bbl	1 25	@ 2 00
Carrots—℘ doz. bunches	75	@ 31
Parsnips—℘ doz. bunches	25	@ 31
Salsify—℘ dozen bunches	75	@ —
Cranberries—℘ bbl.	6 00	@ 7 50
Cranberries—Extra, ℘ bbl.	8 00	@ 9 00
Chestnuts—℘ bushel	4 00	@ —
Peanuts—Va., ℘ bushel	80	@ 90
Peanuts—Wilmington, ℘ bushel	1 00	@ 1 12
Chickory—℘ 100	75	@ 1 00
Tomatoes—℘ basket	62	@ 85
Apples—Common, ℘ bbl.	1 50	@ 2 00
Apples—Table, ℘ bbl.	2 50	@ 3 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ℘ bbl.	2 50	@ 3 50
Apples—Greenings, ℘ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 50
Pears—Cooking, ℘ bbl.	1 50	@ 3 00
Pears—Virgalieu, ℘ bbl.	10 00	@12 00
Quinces—Prime, ℘ bbl.	4 00	@ 6 00
Quinces—Common, ℘ bbl.	1 50	@ 2 50
Grapes—Isabella, Prime ℘ ℔	7	@ 9
Grapes—Common, ℘ ℔	4	@ 6
Barberries—℘ bbl	2 00	@ —
Citron Melons—℘ bbl.	75	@ 1 00
Turnips—Rutabagas, ℘ bbl.	75	@ 87
Turnips—Flat, ℘ bbl.	50	@ 75
Pumpkins—Cheese, Common ℘ 100	4 00	@ 6 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, Extra, ℘ 100	8 00	@10 00
Squashes—Marrow, ℘ bbl.	1 37	@ 1 50
String Beans—℘ basket	62	@ 75
Beans—Lima, ℘ bushel	62	@ 75
Corn—Sweet, ℘ 100	1 25	@ 1 50
Cabbages—℘ 100	2 00	@ 4 00
Cauliflower—Common, ℘ doz	50	@ 75
Cauliflower—Extra, ℘ doz.	1 50	@ 2 00
Egg Plants—℘ doz.	37	@ 44
Leeks—℘ 100	3 00	@ 4 00
Celery—℘ doz	75	@ 1 25
Garlic—℘ 100	6 00	@ 6 50
Peppers—℘ 100	37	@ 50
Peppers—Cayenne, ℘ dozen strings	50	@ —
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℘ ℔	25	@ 28
Butter—State, ℘ ℔	15	@ 18
Ohio and other Western States, ℘ ℔.	12	@ 14
Lard—In bbls	11½	@ 12½
Lard—Kegs	—	@ —
Cheese—℘ ℔	6	@ 8½
Eggs—Fresh, State, ℘ doz.	16½	@ —
Eggs—Western, ℘ doz.	9	@ 12
Fowls—℘ pair	88	@ 1 00
Fowls—Bucks County, ℘ ℔	15	@ 18
Chickens—Roast, ℘ pair	75	@ 1 25
Chickens—Broilers, ℘ pair	50	@ 63
Ducks—℘ pair	75	@ 1 25
Turkeys—℘ ℔	14	@ 16
Turkeys—Each	88	@ 1 25
Geese—Each	1 00	@ 1 50
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ℘ doz.	1 25	@ 1 50
Pigeons—Squab, ℘ doz.	1 50	@ 1 63
Pigeons—Wild, ℘ doz	75	@ 88
Woodcocks—℘ doz	3 00	@ 3 50
Partridge—℘ pair	75	@ 87
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@ 2 00
Rabbits—Each	10	@ 15
Hares—Each	10	@ 15
Squirrels—Each	9	@ 10

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 30, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request. Pearls, $6 12½@$6 25; Pots, $7@$7 12½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Maracaibo is in demand. Other kinds are sparingly sought after. Prices show no important change. Java, 16½c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@12½c.; Rio, 10c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Native Ceylon, 13c., and Laguayra at 12c.@12½c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Continues very scarce and quiet, as previously reported. Small lots of Middling Uplands find buyers at about 12c. cash ℘ ℔., and other grades at proportionate rates.

FISH—The general inquiry is less active: prices slightly favor buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in very lively demand for home use and for shipment at decidedly better prices. Sales, 27,000 bbls., here and to arrive.

Superfine State	$4 70@$4 85
Extra State	4 95@ 5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 4 90
Superfine Ohio	4 85@ 4 95
Fancy Ohio	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 95@ 6 25
Extra Ohio	5 20@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Genesee	5 65@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian is steadily improving. Sales 1,100 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 15@$6 75 ℘ bbl. Southern Flour is unaltered. The transactions include 2,100 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 25@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and nominal at $3 25@$4 60 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 25@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $2@$2 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is in reduced supply and good request at firmer rates. Sales, 53,000 bushels, including good White Western, at $1 33; mixed do. at $1 20; ordinary to good red do. at $1 03$1 15; fair to choice White Southern at $1 44@$1 53, and good to prime Red do. at $1 26@$1 30, ℘ bushel. Corn is scarce and held above the views of buyers, hence it is inactive and somewhat nominal at 71½c.@74c. for inferior to prime mixed Western; 77c. for Yellow Southern, and 81c. for White do. ℘ bushel. Rye is in demand and is worth 75c.@80c. ℘ bushel. A limited business was reported in Barley, chiefly State, at from 72c.@80c. ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats are quiet, and languid at 45c.@47c. for Western; 42½c.@45c. for State; 37c.@41c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 33c.@38c. for Southern, ℘ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 27.

	Receipts by Canal & R.R.	Shipments by Lake.
Flour, bbls.	4,276	2,500
Wheat, bushels	117,749	35,061
Corn, bushels	4,390	17,883
Oats, bushels	8,031	—
Barley, bushels	2,189	—

Amount of Breadstuffs in store in Chicago, Oct. 26.

Flour, bbls.	8,200	Oats, bushels	49,288
Wheat, bushels	468,022	Barley, bushels	12,757
Corn, bushels	63,149	Rye, bushels	2,429

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 29.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls.	9,500	1,654
Wheat, bushels	31,096	27,749
Corn, bushels	—	6,139
Oats, bushels	—	13,800

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 28.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, barrels	—	3,426
Wheat, bushels	14,000	20,634
Corn, bushels	—	6,613
Barley, bushels	2,000	
Rye, bushels	—	2,143

The quantity of produce known as being on the way from the Upper Lakes for Oswego, N. Y., includes 1,200 bbls. Flour, and 268,065 bushels of Wheat.

HIDES—The trade still continues to keep out of the market, and the demand is only for shipment. Sales have been 2,000 western slaughter, 7c. cash; 3,550 City slaughter at 6c.@6½c., cash; 1,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 16c. cash, in bond, all for export, with 1,000 Central America, on private terms.

HAY—Sales 650 bales River at 50c.@65c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Small sales at 5c.@8c., cash, ℘ ℔.

IRON—Dull and nominal, with, for the season, moderate supplies available. Small lots of Scotch Pig sell at $26@$28 50, usual terms, ℘ ton.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Sole is very quiet, there being no demand; the stock is large and increasing; prices remain nominal.

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	46,100	5,550
Sales	18,000	1,150
Stock at the close of the week—sides	251,000	34,200

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common and $1 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 23c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22½c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 40c.@45c., ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in pretty good demand at old prices, including Common at from $1 30@$1 40 ℘ 310 ℔s., afloat, from yard and delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is in fair request, and is worth 40c.@41c. cash, ℘ gallon, for large and small lots, in good order.

WILMINGTON (N. C.) MARKET—For the week ending Oct. 28—Turpentine—There is a better feeling in the market than at the close of our last review, and owing to the light receipts for some time past, prices have advanced 15c. for yellow dip and hard. We foot up sales for the week of only 492 bbls. at $3 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 25 for hard. Spirits Turpentine—There has been very little doing in this article since our last, though we note a little better feeling, with an advance of 3c. ℘ gallon. Sales during the week of only 438 casks, at 35c.@36c. Resin—We hear of no transactions in either No. 1 or 2; in Common there has been very little doing, and we foot up sales of only 2,500 bbls. at $1@$1 10. Tar—There have been no receipts for some weeks past, and in consequence we have no transactions to report. Last sales were made at $1 10 ℘ bbl.

OILS—continue very quiet at about previous quotations.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is in moderate demand at irregular prices. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $20@$20 25c. for Mess, and $16@$16 25c. for prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 10½c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon, 10½c.@12½c. ℘ ℔. Lard is doing better. The transactions since our last embrace 300 bbls., inferior to choice, at 10c.@13c. ℘ ℔. Beef is depressed and declining. The transactions since our last consist of 145 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$14 for extra Western do.; $9 50@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$21 tc. ℘ Beef Hams, $14@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ℘ ℔. Cheese is salable and firm at 6c.@9c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Is in moderate request at our quotations—$3@$4 25 for inferior to choice, ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are in improved demand, at quite firm and buoyant prices. Sales 1,350 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6c.@9c., chiefly within the range, ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 9,000 ℔s. Prime, at about former rates.

TEAS—Are quiet, and prices are barely sustained—buyers purchasing only such small lots as they immediately need.

TOBACCO—No change can be reported in the market. Transactions are hardly thought of, still holders anticipate that on a revival of activity, fair prices will be obtainable. Sales since Tuesday last: 17 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@15c.; 45 bales Havana at 32c.@40c., and 10 cases Seedleaf at 37½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 21c.@21½c., cash, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were pretty brisk, and rates were generally sustained. For Liverpool—Cotton, ¼d.@3-16d. ℘ ℔.; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s.9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¼d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 2s.@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℘ tc.; and heavy goods 17s.6d.@25s. ℘ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Review of the Chicago Breadstuff Trade for the Week ending Oct. 28.

From the Chicago Press.

FLOUR—Receipts have for a long time been large—much larger than in any previous season, amounting for the week to 18,679 bbls. The business has been considerable, but the stock has gained, though that reported from the warehouses on Saturday amounted to only 8,200 bbls. With the large supply and the general heaviness of the Eastern markets, prices have receded fully 25c. The best Spring Extras were slow to-day at $4, and many buyers restricted their offers to $3 75. Sales were made of 600 bbls. Garden City, 150 bbls. Young America, and 150 bbls. of Granite at this price. Winter Wheat Flour is nominal at $5@$6.

WHEAT—Receipts have been well maintained, having averaged 1,000 bush. daily. The offerings have been taken up and shipped as fast as they have arrived, and the stock has accumulated slowly. On Saturday it was reported at 468,022 bush. nearly all Spring. Prices have been fully sustained, and have fluctuated but slightly. Toward the middle of the week an advance of 1c.@2c. was established, which, under unfavorable news from Liverpool and New-York, has been partially lost toward the close. To-day, though the advices from New-York last evening reported a decline of 2c., the market was active at about yesterday's prices. For Spring in store 63c. was freely paid and under some circumstances, 62½c. was obtained. For extra 65c. was currently offered. The sales of parcels amounted to 25,000 bush. A full cargo of Spring was sold at 65c., and another at 66c., and a cargo of extra at 68c. Winter Wheat has been very sparingly offered, and No. 1 Red is nominal at 78c @ 80c. in store.

CORN—For the season the receipts continue to be fair, amounting for the week to 37,024 bushels. The demand has been mainly local, and prices have declined about 3c. on the week. One or two parcels were worked off to-day at 46c., in store, but the majority of the sales were at 45c. The amount in store on the 25th inst. was 63,149 bushels.

OATS—The supply has been more than adequate to the local wants, and prices have drooped. A shipping inquiry caused more activity to-day, without improving quotations; 10,000 bushels sold to-day at 24c., in store. In bags they bring 26c.@27c., at the dépôt. The stock reported at the warehouses on Saturday was 49,288 bushels.

RYE—But little has come forward, and prices have remained steady at 55c., in bags, at the dépôt.

BARLEY—Receipts have been in excess of the demand though prime has not been plenty. The amount on the market is quite large, and holders find it difficult to sell at any price. We retain our quotations of 59c.@65c., though the outside figures are rarely realized.

FREIGHTS—The supply of vessels has been ample, and rates have hardly been upheld. To-day the schooners *Ellen Williams* and *C. P. Williams* were taken for wheat to Buffalo at 7½c., and the schooner *C. Reeve* for the same service at 8c. The propeller *Missouri* makes the same engagement at 15c. The propeller *Neptune* takes flour to Buffalo at 50c. The schooner *J. Villas* takes a cargo of wheat and highwines from Michigan City to Buffalo for the round sum of $1,000.

BRIGHTON LIVE-STOCK MARKET, OCT. 29.—At market 1,300 Beeves, 1,000 Stores, 4,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 400 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, $8@$8 25; first quality, $7 75; second quality, $7; third quality, $5@$6 50.

WORKING OXEN—No sales.

MILCH COWS—$24@$26@$31; common, $20@$21.

VEAL CALVES—$3@$3 50@$4.

STORES—Yearlings, $13@$15; two years old, $18@$22; three years old, $27@$30.

HIDES—4¾c. ℘ ℔.; Pelts, 50c.@62c.; Calf Skins, 12c.@13c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales at 6c. ℘ ℔.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra, $2@$3 75; by lot, $1 50@$1 75.

SWINE—Wholesale, 8c. ℘ ℔.; retail, 8½c.@9½c.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, Oct. 29.—The offerings were again large this week, but there was very little change in prices. There were 1,300 head offered at the scales, of which number 300 were driven off, 106 left over, and the balance were sold at prices ranging from $3 25@$4 25 ℘ 100 ℔s. on the hoof, equal to $6 50@$8 50 net, and averaging $3 62½.

HOGS—The market is very dull and prices declined. Sales are making at prices ranging from $7 50@$8 ℘ 100 ℔s. net.

SHEEP—There was a fair demand for Sheep. Sales were made at from $2@$4 ℘ head, according to quality.

Thanksgiving in Connecticut on Thursday, Nov. 26.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ E. DOWNS, THOS. H. PEASE and D. E. MITCHEL & SON, will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES, in New-Haven, Conn. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at Washington, informs us that previous to the election in Kansas specific instructions were sent out to Governor WALKER on the subject which precluded his right to purge the polls as he has done in the case of the Oxford Precinct of Johnson County. The correspondent also states that WALKER's violation of instructions in this regard has caused considerable feeling against him at Washington, and that the probability is that he will be removed if he does not resign. In view of all previous action of the Administration in Kansas affairs, this intelligence lacks confirmation.

The excitement in Baltimore, relative to the Proclamation of Governor LIGON and the correspondence between him and the Mayor, was very great all day yesterday. A number of prominent citizens called upon the Governor and urged him to withdraw the Proclamation, and although he gave them no definite answer, the impression prevails that he will do so. A town meeting is called for this afternoon, and the Mayor, fearing the present excited state of the public mind may be increased, has issued a notice requesting citizens not to attend it. The work of enrolling the military went on very slowly yesterday, and a number of the militia officers waited upon the Governor, informing him that the military would not obey their orders, and that most of the companies were temporarily disbanding. A requisition was made yesterday by the Governor upon the authorities at Washington for a body of United States troops to aid in preserving the peace, but it is considered certain that it will be denied.

Advices from Washington render it certain that there will be no movement on the part of the Navy Department towards the curtailment of operations in the Navy-yards during the coming Winter. The discharge of workmen at the Gosport yard was merely ten persons, and the amount of work in the other yards will be made as ample as possible. In the Brooklyn yard, especially, it is understood that the operations will be quite extensive. This policy of the Secretary of the Navy cannot fail to be rightly appreciated.

The places at which the five steam sloops-of-war ordered by the last Congress are to be constructed, have all been fixed upon by the Cabinet, and are as follows: New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Pensacola.

The packet *North Star*, sailing for England today, will carry out a more cheerful report of financial affairs on this side. The Exchanges with Europe have recovered a somewhat steady tone, and collections are being paid into the bankers this week with more promptness. The Stock Market is firmer; Money easier at Bank, and the Corn Exchange active, a good part of the business being done for export. The Domestic Exchanges are still much embarrassed.

The leading feature of the General Produce Markets, yesterday, was the heavy movement in flour,—the sales of which exceeded 30,000 bbls.,—about equally divided between home dealers and shippers. Prices advanced 5c.@15c. per bbl.,—the market closing firmly and buoyantly. Wheat was also in good request at about 2c. per bushel over Thursday's currency. A scarcity of Corn and Cotton prevented transactions in each. Prices were entirely nominal. Pork and Beef were depressed and buyers had any existing advantage. A fair business was reported in Lard, at rather higher rates. Sugars were active, and closed buoyant. No important change transpired in other branches of trade.

An investigation was had yesterday into the late heavy forgeries in Boston. EDMUND E. PRICE was examined before the Police Court in that city, and GEORGE E. COWEE, one of the parties implicated, testified for the State to the perpetration of forgeries on different banks amounting in the aggregate to an immense sum. PRICE was held for trial in $10,000, and COWEE and another accomplice named STANTON were held as witnesses for the State.

Two men, one named THOS. CONNER, (foreman of Hose Company No. 16,) and "Ted Dunn," or TIMOTHY DONOVAN, (ex-foreman of the same, and a Custom-House Night Inspector,) had a fight yesterday in the City Hall. It was all about some scandal to the effect that Ted had used for his own purposes money raised for political use on No. 16. Ted denied, and CONNER affirmed, and hence the fight. Ted made the attack yesterday and with the aid of some of his friends, succeeded at last in knocking CONNER down, kicking him brutally, and breaking his skull. CONNER lies very low now at the City Hospital. The villains escaped unarrested,—as the Mayor permits no policemen in the City Hall since the old force was disbanded.

The Board of Police Commissioners met again yesterday. Mayor WOOD endeavored to induce the Commissioners to direct their General Superintendent to use the Police in enforcing the ordinance of the Common Council prohibiting the use of steam by the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies on Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second street. Gen. NYE questioned the power of the Board to give any such instructions, and procured the reference of the subject to a select committee, who are to present a report on Monday. Lists of poll-clerks and patrolmen for the different voting Precincts in the City were submitted and adopted, and the Board adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The eleemosynary and penal institutions of the City on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands feel the pressure of the times in the large accessions to the number of their inmates. The Workhouse, Almshouse and Penitentiary are all overcrowded. In the Penitentiary there are more criminals, guilty of small offences, such as petty larcenies, assaults and batteries, &c., than there have been before in the history of the institution. In the Workhouse, to which vagrants and intemperate persons are sent, there are over 1,100 persons; in the Penitentiary, over 700; and in the Almshouse near 1,600. On Randall's Island, there are over 1,100 destitute children. Altogether, the "Islands" number between 6,000 and 7,000 population, exclusive of the officers.

The Commissioners of the Central Park held a meeting yesterday, at 1 o'clock, and passed resolutions to commence work upon the grounds, with an adequate force, as soon as the necessary appropriation to pay the men was made by the City authorities; they recognized the necessity of providing work, as far as possible, for the unemployed labor of the City.

Two new Light-Houses have been completed on on Long Island; one at Horton Point, Southold, and another at Lloyd's Neck, and will be lighted soon. The large new Light-house opposite River Head, has advanced to 140 feet in height; the foundation work on that to be located at Fire Island has been commenced.

Yesterday Mrs. CUNNINGHAM gave her recognizances to be present at the next General Term. Her sureties are GEO. A. WILT and H. T. POTTER, each being bound in the sum of $5,000.

The trial of FREDERICK CUEVA for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANDVAL, in the Hudson County Court, is drawing to a close. The summing up will commence this afternoon, probably, and on Monday or Tuesday, it is expected the final action of the Jury in the case will be taken.

Dr. SAMUEL HALL was nominated last evening for Senator from the Fourth District by the Americans and Republicans.

Important Rumor.

The Telegraphic correspondent of the Associated Press sends word that Gov. WALKER's course in rejecting the fraudulent votes of the Oxford Precinct is condemned by the Administration, and that both he and Secretary STANTON will probably be *removed*.

This is certainly very startling intelligence,—and we await with a good deal of interest its correction or confirmation. It seems on the face of it very improbable. It does not seem credible that after all the pains taken to inform himself of the views of the Administration upon the subject of the Election, Gov. WALKER should have so far mistaken them as this report would indicate. Nor is it any more evident upon what grounds the President can base his censure of an act so clearly necessary to secure to the people of Kansas that sovereignty over their own affairs which was promised them in the Nebraska bill. If this action has been taken, we may evidently look for anything but peace and harmony in Kansas, and throughout the country, upon the question of Slavery.

Governor Walker and the Free-State Party in Kansas.

The *Tribune* demurs to our statement that the treatment which Governor WALKER has received at the hands of the Free-State men in Kansas, has been "neither generous nor just." It believes this charge to be entirely unsupported by facts, and by way of reply puts to us sundry questions touching the conduct of Governor WALKER.

Even if we should answer every one of them precisely as the *Tribune* would have us, we do not see that our "charge" would be in the least affected thereby. Indeed we have already expressed our opinions upon these points, as they have successively arisen. We have already said that Governor WALKER ought to have apportioned the Territory himself,—though we are not disposed to regard his assertion, that only three days of the period within which he could do so remained after he reached the Territory, and that he was uninformed of the terms of the law upon the subject,—as unworthy of attention by way of excuse. Governor WALKER has undoubtedly opposed the political movements of the Free-State Party, and endeavored to aid the success of the Democracy; and in this we think he has done what no Executive officer, in any State or Territory, ever should do. If the *Tribune* will convince us that this action on his part was wholly unexampled,—that neither President BUCHANAN, nor Governor KING nor General NYE, nor any other Executive officer has ever done the same thing without incurring its sharp and emphatic censures, we will concede that its denunciation of Governor WALKER may be both just and generous. This offence, in these days of party tyranny, has become chronic, and Governor WALKER only did in Kansas what every party man in office does everywhere. We are not prepared to say that the Governor was wrong in expressing the opinion that soldiers, who were citizens of the United States and who had been for six months *bona fide* residents of the Territory, had a right to vote;—because the same Territorial law which prohibited *them* from voting, also prohibited everybody, who *had not paid the tax*. But we do not know, nor have we any reason to believe, that this in any way affected the result,—or that Governor WALKER "personally superintended" the polls at Kickapoo, or anywhere else.

So much for Governor WALKER—which is more than is called for, inasmuch as we have never asserted the propriety of all his acts, or undertaken any general vindication of his official career. We have endeavored to judge fairly and candidly what he has said and done, and we have bestowed praise or censure in strict accordance with our estimate of his deserts.

The active Free-State partisans of Kansas, we venture to repeat, have not done so. They, and their representatives here, have waged a warfare, personal as well as political, of intense bitterness, upon Governor WALKER, from the date of his appointment to the present hour. They have condemned everything he has done, whether right or wrong, without discrimination; and, not content with this, they have impugned his motives and assailed his personal character, with the grossest and most unjustifiable violence. When he was first appointed, they asserted that he was going for the express purpose of forcing Slavery upon Kansas. They denounced him as insincere in his Proclamation, as falsely pretending that he would impartially administer the law, and as intending to deceive them by the pretext that they should all have a fair chance to vote. They asserted that he was in league with Judge CATO to enforce the payment of a Territorial tax as a condition of voting, and declared that, in spite of all his protestations, the promulgation of this opinion was with his concurrence and at his instigation. They refused to register their names or go to the polls to vote,—alleging as an excuse *his* determination to exclude their suffrages and to secure a Pro-Slavery triumph at all hazards. They have steadily persisted in these misrepresentations from the very beginning, and have added to them the most shameful falsehoods in regard to his personal habits and character. They have stated that he advised a known Missourian to vote,—that he was seen in the streets drunk, with his arms around a drunken soldier,—and that he was grossly and habitually intemperate,—statements which, as we have abundant assurances from gentlemen personally cognizant of the facts, are utterly and grossly false. And during all this time, as the event proves, Governor WALKER was doing everything in his power to secure to the Free-State men the right to vote, and to obtain a full and fair expression of the popular will. He was accused by them of favoring and aiding the frauds in Johnson County; and when he proved the falsity of the charge by rejecting the returns and giving the certificates to Free-State men, they taunted him with having yielded to their threats of personal violence, and conceding through cowardice what he would not grant from a sense of justice. And even now, after they have secured through his efforts—against not only their enemies, but their own perverseness—their Delegate to Congress and a majority in the Legislature, they are none the less incessant or vehement in their vituperation.

That these things are true can readily be proved from the record, and by the correspondence from Kansas, published in the leading organs of the Free-State Party in Chicago, Boston and New-York. The *Tribune* need scarcely go beyond its own files to find abundant evidence of them all. And we submit them to its consideration, as affording conclusive evidence that Gov. WALKER's treatment from the Free-State men has been "neither generous nor just." They could not have treated him worse if he had actually entered into alliance with the Border Ruffians and fastened Slavery upon Kansas, in spite of the will of its inhabitants. Indeed, their whole course prompts the suspicion that they would have been much better satisfied with such a result, than with the actual issue of his official labors.

It is scarcely necessary for us to add that we do not include the great mass of the Free-State men of Kansas in this censure. We refer only to their active and ultra leaders—and more especially to those among them who make it their business to supply several Eastern journals with partial and prejudiced reports of current events in the Territory. The great body of the Free-State men, as the event proves, have been more moderate in their views and more just and less passionate in their action. It was by their efforts that the counsels and endeavors of the more violent faction were overcome, and a participation of the Free-State men in the election secured.

These men deserve the thanks of the whole country for the part they have taken in restoring peace to the Territory. Their influence may still be needed to render the triumph they have achieved of any permanent value. We trust it will not be withheld.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FOREIGN MAILS.—The Washington *States* vindicates the Postmaster-General from our censures in regard to his failure to forward the *Atlantic's* mails last week by the *Vanderbilt*. Its argument is substantially the same as that given in the letter of our Washington Correspondent yesterday,—namely, that the Postmaster-General is merely an Executive officer, and that the law gave him no authority to pay Com. VANDERBILT, or anybody else, for a service which Mr. COLLINS had contracted to perform.

We readily admit the validity of the plea and acquit Mr. BROWN of any special personal or official default. Indeed our strictures were not designed to bear upon him, so much as upon *the system* which involves such serious evils, and of which he happened at the moment to be the representative. It certainly is the duty of *the Government* to prevent such disastrous disappointments in a service which it assumes to perform; and the fact that no department had any authority to provide for such an emergency, exhibits in the strongest possible light the defects and vices of the system. It is the "circumlocution office" over again;—the machinery is so perfect and so complicated that it is utterly useless. The Postmaster of this City ought to be clothed with sufficient authority to protect the commercial community from such serious damage, by default of the Government, as it sustained last week.

The *States* censures Commodore VANDERBILT for not volunteering to take the *Atlantic's* mails and trust to chance for getting his pay. It would certainly have been a very handsome and magnanimous thing, had the Commodore seen fit to do so:—but it is absurd to blame him for not doing it. Neither the Government nor the merchants had any claim upon him for such service. The former had subsidized a rival line and the latter had intrusted their letters to its care. It would be asking a little more than is reasonable, considering the infirmities of human nature, to expect him to do the work of his opponents gratuitously.

POLITICAL PARTISANSHIP.—Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, a well known and able politician in Massachusetts,—long an active Whig and personal as well as political friend of Mr. WEBSTER, has written, in reply to an invitation to attend a "Banks" meeting in Boston, a letter which expresses some views quite out of the usual channel. He declares his intention to vote for Mr. BANKS,—not because he is either a Republican or an American,—but because he is not enough *of either* to injure him for the public service. He admires him particularly because he has character and independence enough to disclaim allegiance to any party, and to declare his purpose to act upon his own convictions of duty and the public good. Of course the general principles of public policy by which Mr. BANKS would be guided, are openly proclaimed and universally known; but he declines to give pledges upon details of legislation, or to stand before the people as merely the representative of a party creed and the passive agent of party purposes. And for this Mr. ASHMUN likes him, and will give him his vote.

We agree perfectly with Mr. ASHMUN, and we shall be glad to see the time arrive when the great body of the intelligent and conservative portion of the people will act upon similar views. The tendency of our politics is downwards,—towards small measures and smaller men;—and it can never be arrested by party action, but only by resolute resistance to party tyranny. We used to have statesmen; now we have platforms. We used to consider intellect, judgment, a large intelligence and a patriotic purpose, important to the wisdom and utility of our public councils;—they are all superseded now by party creeds, and party discipline. The result of this is, that our halls of legislation and our Executive offices, are filled with men who are content to echo the decrees of their party masters; and such men, of course, must be the feeblest and the least capable of public service.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER.—We publish, in another column, a communication in reply to a paragraph in the TIMES of Thursday, concerning the recent decision of a Justice's Court, that the clerks and employes of Mr. DEVLIN were entitled to payment for their services, and the fact that no appeal from this decision was taken by the Corporation Counsel. Although Mr. CONOVER is in possession of the office and discharging its duties, the Comptroller has been constrained to pay other parties the salaries fixed by law.

The communication, which evidently comes from a source familiar with the facts of the case, admits that the decision was given, and that no appeal was taken, but seeks to vindicate this action by saying that the Corporation Counsel did not believe that there was any valid ground for an appeal—that he had already elsewhere insisted that Mr. DEVLIN was entitled to the office, and that he offered to permit any other counsel whom the Comptroller might select to take an appeal in his name. These are points which we are quite willing to submit to the public sentiment.

THE ADRIATIC.—It will be seen by a letter which we publish in another column, that the troubles of the Collins Company, in regard to the *Adriatic*, are by no means ended. Messrs. DICKERSON & SICKELS complain of a very flagrant breach of contract on their part, in regard to the completion of her machinery, and declare their intention of appealing to a Court of Justice for redress. Meantime we are glad to see nothing in this proceeding which seems to threaten a renewed postponement of the day of sailing.

The Canvass of Votes—Provisions and Precautions of the New Law.

There can be no ground at the approaching election in New-York and Brooklyn for charges of fraudulent canvass of votes, if all the formalities of the law are observed. By the amendments to the election law passed at the last legislative session, and applicable to those Cities, very great safeguards are given to the elector and his franchise.

His person is made especially privileged throughout election day, and whoever assaults him incurs a heavier penalty than is usual to the offence of individual violence. He will find the poll-booths for tickets removed from the vicinity of the polls. He *should* find the liquor-shops closed. The number of polls is increased. He deposits his vote in glass ballot-boxes, and may see every vote drop and lodge securely in its place if he desires. Two policemen are detailed at every poll by a body of men to whom any candidacy for office is prohibited. Two poll-clerks, appointed by authorities of one political affinity, assist inspectors who derive office from an opposite political source; so that the poll-books kept by the one check the number of ballots taken by the others. When the reception of ballots ceases, a fresh set of men take the place of the inspectors, and, assisted by the poll-clerks, count the ballots.

There is at this stage the same political equipoise which has existed all day, and if the parties choose to,—*as most assuredly they should*,—they may overlook the count. The statute positively forbids any interference in the count itself by any outside person. In previous years, this interference by individuals whom the inspectors called in on some pretext of haste, and to act as deputies, has led to decided abuses; but doubtless any interference, as the statute now reads, would afford reason for rejecting the ballots of the District wherein the illegality took place.

The canvassers commence their labors with the box of State tickets. The statute is peremptory in designating the order of count. With this, as with every box, the whole number of ballots are counted and compared with the vote-footings of the poll-book. Any excess of paper ballots are drawn out whilst they are yet folded. When the two counts tally the votes are unfolded and the names read and estimated. The ticket being gone through, name by name, the tally is made up of the whole number of votes and the proportion in which candidates receive them. This result must be announced in an audible voice to the public, who may then, and should, take note of the proclamation.

At this stage a new provision is given to the law, and one which in the *Book of Instructions* furnished by the Common Council to the canvassers, is not so particularly mentioned as its importance deserves. Says the statute of 1857:

> "It shall be the duty of the said Board of District Canvassers to (1) fully complete the estimate of the votes in each box in the order prescribed by law, (2) and to make proclamation of the result; (3) *and to complete the returns and certificates of the votes* in the manner prescribed by this Act BEFORE proceeding to the estimate and canvass of the box or boxes *next* thereafter canvassed."

The manner presented by the act is to make the returns and a copy in public without adjournment or *recess*, at the place of election and canvass, and to inclose them in a strong wrapper and to seal and countersign the seal by signature so as not to be opened until the meeting of the county canvassers. Thus the votes of *each* box are counted, the result proclaimed, the returns and copy made, signed and sealed *before* proceeding to the next box. A disregard of this might vitiate the return and *will* involve a misdemeanor.

The reason of the law is very obvious to politicians, who know how easy it is to cheat in the returns when, as has been heretofore customary, *all* the boxes have been opened, and the general average of votes in each ascertained before *any* one of the returns are filled up, so that the number of the maximum votes in one box may be safely swelled on the returns to equal that of the maximum, and of course, giving the excess manufactured to some favorite. *Now*, the returns of each box are sealed by themselves, and no fraud or confusion can arise in copying a number of tallies at the close of the canvass, when every one but the cool and wary cheater is tired and dispirited. The case of *Giles* vs. *Flagg* showed conclusively how easy it was to exchange the number of votes from one candidate to another even in a count of one box. How much greater then the chance of exchanging the votes of Jones for Senator, for those of Brown for Assemblyman, when the returns are made up simultaneously instead of separately.

Since, therefore, the law provides against the system of cheating, it is to be hoped that the voters of all parties will watch inspectors, canvassers and poll-clerks in their practice under it. And we trust that under these safeguards, and with renewed facilities for quiet voting, the sober and reflecting citizen will no longer suffer the reproach of yearly surrendering the polls to the traders and hucksters of party, but go and vote as his regard for men and principles may prompt.

POLITICAL.—Ex-Governor SEYMOUR and Ex-Lieut. Gov. GARDINER, decline the nominations they have received for the State Senate and Assembly respectively. Both allege their private business as preventing their acceptance.

Hon. LAWRENCE M. KEITT, of South Carolina, is lecturing in that State upon the "Study of Nature."

THE CHESS CONGRESS.—The final contest for the first prize in the grand tournay, in which Messrs. PAUL MORPHY and LOUIS PAULSEN are antagonists, has progressed into the second game. Mr. MORPHY won the first on Thursday; at 7 P. M. the same day, the second was commenced, and, when we left last evening, was not yet concluded. The Congress has decided to restrict each player to half an hour's reflection previous to each move, after the conclusion of this game. Hitherto the time has not been restricted, and Mr. PAULSEN, in making one move last night, consumed 1 hour and 15 minutes. The rules of the Congress reserve to the Committee of Management the right to make this limitation at their discretion. The first prize will probably amount to $300, to be awarded to the winner of five games in the last (fourth) section. Dr. RAPHAEL and Mr. LICHTENHEIN are playing their final games in this section.

In the minor tournay, Messrs. SOLOMONS & HORNER are playing for the first prize. The former has gained one game, and one has been drawn. Lieut. SEEBACH and Mr. MARTIN are the third and fourth prize-bearers respectively, the former gentleman having won three games out of five of his opponent.

There were a great many spectators at the rooms of the Congress, No. 764 Broadway, last evening—JOHN VAN BUREN among them.

The Adriatic—Letter from Messrs. Dickerson and Sickels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In the TIMES of the 22d inst., an editorial on the *Adriatic* is published, for the truth of the material parts of which you vouch "the machinists of the Novelty Works," which does us a great injustice; and on the 29th you repeat a substantial part of the same erroneous statement. We have no doubt that you were informed by the "gentlemen" of the Novelty Works just as you have published, and that you sincerely believe it all to be true; but in this you have been grossly deceived, and so have innocently done us a wrong, and justice to us requires you to publish our answer.

The first statement you make is in substance that, after the abandonment of Mr. ALLEN's "cock-valves" a cut-off was "used" on the *Adriatic* which was supposed to infringe the Sickels patents, and that it "was then abandoned and an arrangement made for the substitution of the Sickels cut-off." Not a word of this is true. For nearly four months after the "cock-valves" were given up the *Adriatic* was lying at the dock, in the possesion of the Novelty Works, and no valve-gear or cut-off of any sort was ever made for or "used" on that ship. The nearest approach to it ever made was by one of the draftsmen of the Novelty Works, who has since claimed that he had a plan "in his head" for that valve-gear, and that if his genius had been allowed fair play, it would have been made; but none ever was made, and engineers know the great difficulty of putting a poppet valve-gear on those engines which had been built for another plan. In June, after the Collins Company had waited in vain four months for a plan from the Novelty Works, they gave us the engines, without condition—having first endeavored to induce us to advise and act with Mr. ALLEN, so as to spare his feelings, as Mr. COLLINS said—assuring us that nothing but necessity drove them to take away the contract from their own engineer and give it to strangers. Indeed it must be obvious that no such alternative would have been adopted if it could have been avoided.

Secondly, you say that when our work "was all done, and put together, it was proved to be so incomplete, and so many errors had been made in the drawings and models, that it would not work at all." There is not a word of truth in this. The valve-gear was keyed together on Saturday afternoon, the 3d inst., the fires having been lighted by Mr. COLLINS' orders before the keys were all driven—and although no adjustment of the valves had been made or attempted—and the valves were therefore lifting all sorts of lifts—the steam was let on, and the engines ran for an hour as well as any engines not adjusted ever did run, and were then stopped at our pleasure. And so perfect was the gear, that one man with one hand controlled both the engines as entirely as he could a locomotive—a result never before attained in poppet-valve engines. Mr. COLLINS, who was present, expressed himself perfectly satisfied, as all know who were there; and on Monday morning when he returned, said that this success was "cold comfort to Mr. ALLEN," and that "all the Novelty Works had predicted that the engines could not work." We then were proceeding to equalize and adjust the lift of the valves, and to adjust the cut-off, which was all that was left to be done, and which all would have been done before the 14th, when suddenly Mr. COLLINS ordered the work stopped, and upon the pretence that a certain "link-motion," which had been in its place a month, and which had been working in a model longer than that which had been universally approved, and which performed perfectly on the trial, "was not fit to go to sea with," broke our contract, and gave the engines to the Novelty Works to adjust and finish. Mr. COLLINS pretended that he was acting under the advice of an "eminent engineer," but he refuses to disclose his name. We demanded to have steam raised again, and to have engineers examine the "link" when running, but he refused. We demanded a hearing before he took so desperate a course, and he refused. He then assured us, and many others, that the Novelty Works would substitute another sort of "link" for ours, and that the ship would go in ten days, and we have no doubt he so believed at the time, and has been so advised. But he has discovered his error since, and the ignorance of his adviser, and now, instead of that link, by which both engines were so perfectly controlled, the Novelty Works are engaged in putting a starting-bar connection to our valve-gear, to the injury of the engines, and upon the strength of this mutilation are claiming some credit before the public. Meanwhile, we are applying that identical "link-motion" to another ship, which will be soon ready for sea, and then it will be found that the "eminent engineer," who advised Mr. COLLINS—if, indeed, there ever was such a person—is simply ignorant. That link-motion will be in common use when the follies of the *Adriatic* are forgotten with their authors.

Thirdly, you say that the Novelty Works "have now taken the work in hand, and the valves and cut-off adopted are of well-tried and simple plans, without anything novel or patent about them." The valves are common poppet-valves, and were there when we took the engines, but the cut-off is the Sickels cut-off. It is true that it is "well-known and simple;" but the Novelty Works have been fighting it with considerable success for fifteen years on the ground that it has neither of these qualities. But whatever you call it, we made it, and placed it there, and it is a very perfect Sickels cut-off. The Novelty Works do not touch that, although they would delight to do so, but any attempt to remove it would result in some months more delay and in an inferior machine. They only "exercise their sagacity" in mutilating the machinery to work the engines by hand; but when it came to the valve-gear and cut-off, which we put there, they stand off. They have mutilated the tripping apparatus for controlling the cut-off without ever trying it, although it was a perfect machine, precisely like that of the *Baltic* and *Alabama*, except the universal joints to adapt it to the oscillating cylinder, and all in its place ready to act; but the only result of that is to reduce the Sickels cut-off to half-stroke, to its great injury, or else to infringe the patent which makes it adjustible anywhere in the stroke.

Thus you see, that after we had built a valve-gear all ready to act, they have broken their contract with us at the moment of success, as we believe in order to deprive us of the credit, and by a confusion of the whole thing to regain some of their lost ground, by pretending that they had to make our valve-gear succeed at last. When we left the *Adriatic* she had in her the most perfect valve-gear in the world. The valves, lifters, rods, rock-shafts, toes, and cut-off, are stil there, and will make that engine work better than any oscillator in New-York, unless purposely disordered. The hand-gear is taken out and condemned; but the persons who did that ought first to have bought up all other ships, else it will go into use, just as perfect as it was on the *Adriatic*, while the ignorance which condemned it will be daily proved by the mutilated engines of the ship, which, with it, would be the finest in the world.

All that we here state will be established in a Court of justice, unless the Company do us the justice we are entitled to, and then the motives which induced this course will appear too plainly to be longer concealed under the guise of secret advice from an eminent "engineer."

DICKERSON & SICKELS,
No. 56 Wall-street, New-York.

☞ CARTER BROTHERS assure us that no such man as J. W. BULLOCK is in their employ, and hence that no such embezzlement as was reported yesterday could have occurred in their store.

The Charitable Institutions—Effects of Hard Times.

A tour, yesterday, among the Charitable and Criminal Institutions on the Islands, gave us convincing proof that the effect of the hard times has spread into that locality. Not only does the Penitentiary show a large increase in the number of convicts sent up for small crimes, such as theft, assaults and batteries, and the like, but the Workhouse and the Almshouse are full to overflowing. The drain upon the City's finances, for the support of its culprits and its poor, *is greater this Fall than it has ever been*. In fact, enlarged accommodations are rendered absolutely necessary in view of the present crowded condition of the establishments, and of the accessions which are made daily to their numbers. The officers of the Penitentiary, the Workhouse and the Almshouse already find difficulty in providing accommodations for the multitude of persons thrown upon their care. There are now on Blackwell's Island alone, (including the Lunatic Asylum,) *five thousand* criminals and paupers, to be fed and lodged at the public expense. Adding the number of children at Randall's Island—some eleven hundred—the aggregate reaches the figure of *six thousand*.

In the Workhouse there are 1,144 inmates, of whom 760 are in the house, the remainder being distributed for work among the other institutions. One year ago this week, the whole number was only 895. Thus an increase of 249 is shown, with the Winter not yet upon us. During two days of last week, 57 persons were received into this Institution. In the same space of time 23 were discharged. Yesterday there were 196 women employed in knitting stockings for wear in the various concerns on the Islands; 118 women were sewing on articles of apparel; there were 11 carpenters at work; 15 shoemakers are busy all the time; and 23 bakers find enough to do to bake up the forty barrels of flour required for daily consumption. All the prisoners in the Workhouse are sent for vagrancy, intemperance or prostitution. Some dozen of them are in reality candidates for the Lunatic Asylum, but lack of room in that institution compels their confinement to cells in the Workhouse. The Wardenship of this establishment continues in Mr. JOSEPH KEEN, who has been familiar with the ways of the Islands since 1837, and was until two years since the Warden of the Penitentiary. Under his supervision the Workhouse is a model establishment. The cleanliness and order of its appointments show the presence of an experienced hand. The revolt which Mr. KEEN succeeded in quelling, when he assumed the management, has given no symptoms of revival under his excellent administration.

In the Almshouse there are now 1,580 inmates. Two-thirds of these are foreigners. Over seven hundred are a dead weight, 334 men and 401 women being wholly incapacitated for labor. Col. STEARNS, formerly of Randall's Island, is the Warden. Last week these people consumed 4,422 loaves of bread, 2,897 lbs. of fresh beef, 900 lbs. of salt meat, 840 quarts of milk, 394 lbs. of rice, and other edibles and potables in proportion—a very nice little bill, altogether.

The Penitentiary has 760 prisoners, of whom 200 are women. The women are uncommonly numerous. Nearly all of them were prostitutes. They are in for larceny, &c., and are a remarkably hard-looking party. A few years ago it was rare to find more than thirty or forty women in the Penitentiary. Now, there are accessions to the number every week. The aggregate of commitments, male and female, at the Prison, has increased fully 100 per cent in two years. A new residence for the Warden, Mr. FITCH—a handsome brown-stone building—is going up on the north eminence, within the grounds, but distinct from the Penitentiary. There are some very interesting cases among the prisoners now in; young men, clerks in Broadway stores, up for stealing, and wearing the criminal's livery. Some half-dozen still wear the shackles imposed as the penalty of their attempt to escape last Winter when the river was frozen across to Ravenswood. We are obliged to Deputy WALMSBY for a courteous pilotage.

The Lunatic Asylum is very full, having 630 patients. The wife of President BUCHANAN is still on hand, happy to receive visitors, and glorying in her pets—three prodigious white cats. The banners prepared by the crazy people for their Fourth of July performance hang still in the rotunda. Everything about the Asylum is cleanly and orderly. Dr. RANNEY retains the position he has filled acceptably for many years.

Altogether, the Institutions are in good trim, but have to carry full sail to meet the increasing demands upon them. If criminals don't stop sinning and getting convicted, and if poor people don't speedily get richer, we cannot possibly say what is to become of the new inmates. There is hardly an available spot left in all the establishments on Blackwell's.

Effects of the Pressure Elsewhere.

A public meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of reducing the cost of provisions, was held at Spring Garden Hall on Tuesday evening. Col. WM. H. ENGLISH presided. Resolutions were adopted, declaring it to be a duty to resist the imposition of heavy prices upon the leading articles of food; pledging the parties concerned in the meeting to pay no more than 25 cents a pound for butter, 12 cents for beef, 10 cents for veal and pork; 8 cents for mutton, and 60 cents per bushel for potatoes; and appointing a Committee of ten to take measures for procuring provisions in large quantities direct from the country, to be sold to consumers at cost prices. If the retail dealers refuse to consent to the scale of prices indicated, the meeting pledged itself to purchase none of the articles named for the space of thirty days from date. A Committee was appointed to report on Monday evening next.

There is great destitution and suffering in some sections of Minnesota. A Committee from Stearns County has arrived at St. Paul, to solicit aid for persons in that region, who are said to be on the verge of starvation. The crops of the past two years in the county have been destroyed by grasshoppers, and not a bushel of wheat or oats has been gathered. It is estimated that about 2,000 persons require immediate aid.

An Industrial Women's Association has been formed in Philadelphia, for the purpose of affording relief to destitute women in that City. It is proposed to devise means for sending the unemployed to the West. The State of Indiana, it is said, can furnish work at once for 2,000 women. The river towns of Iowa also call for 1,000. Mrs. SARAH J. HALE, the authoress, is named as the probable President of the new organization. The proposition was broached at a public meeting held at the Musical Fund Hall on Wednesday evening, and the arrangements will be set on foot immediately.

The whole number of persons thrown out of employment by the stoppage of the extensive manufacturing establishments of Manayunk, (Philadelphia,) is estimated at 3,000.

At Norristown, Penn., some 2,000 operatives are unemployed.

In Philadelphia, since the panic began, *nine* Ward Howard Associations have been formed to afford relief to the destitute. The German Press of Philadelphia discountenances the recent proceedings of the German citizens at their mass meeting, the participants in which wanted "bread or war." The *Demokrat* declares that those who took part in the meeting "made themselves ridiculous before their reasonable countrymen."

In Boston, the organization known as the "New-England Protective Union," established for the supply of the necessaries of life to consumers at cost prices, has established a new Central Division for the coming year, headed by FRANCIS PHELPS, of Vermont, as President. General Purchasing Agents have been appointed for Boston and New-York.

None of the Banks in the British Provinces have suspended specie payments, although the Halifax Banks and some of the country Banks refuse to give any discounts. The St. John Banks continue to draw on Boston and New-York for moderate sums at current rates.

The South Carolina crops have been abundant. It has been proposed to contribute flour and breadstuffs for the relief of sufferers at the North, and the railroads of the State offer transportation free of all charge to any destination. It is suggested that Railroad Companies elsewhere follow this example.

The ladies of Pittsburg, hitting upon a saving plan, have formed themselves into clubs of ten or more, purchasing sewing machines, with the intention of saving the usual expenditure for sewing. A few ladies, living adjacent to each other, agree to purchase a good family machine, at from $100 to $125; for ten families the machine would cost $10 each, or five families $20 each, or twenty families $5 each.

A public meeting to take measures for the relief of the poor was held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening. A Committee of five was appointed to correct a plan of operations, to report on Friday.

Personal.

The Washington *Star*, of Tuesday, says: "President Buchanan was walking on the Avenue yesterday afternoon, as blustering as the weather was, without even the protection of an overcoat. We never saw him look in better health, or move with more elasticity of step."

The late Rev. Dr. Polhemus, whose death at the residence of his brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Forsyth, at Newburg, was announced yesterday, was a native of Long Island, studied at Rutgers; settled in Hopewell, N. J., 21 years since, and in April took a pastoral charge in Newark.

The funeral of Mrs. Dr. Rush took place in Philadelphia on Wednesday. The remains were interred in Laurel Hill, and, in accordance with her request, by the side of her father. The ceremonies were conducted after the manner of the Friends.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines is in New-Orleans, superintending in person, with indefatigable energy, the collection of important evidence in her famous case, for a trial now pending in the United States District Court at New-Orleans.

Rev. W. Goodfellow, Missionary of the M. E. Church, with his family, sailed from Baltimore on the 26th of October, for Buenos Ayres, where he succeeds Rev. G. D. Carrow, who comes home.

Mr. Banks has written another letter, explanatory of the one indorsing the Hoosac Tunnel project. He states that, as a candidate, he is committed to no policy on this subject.

Col. Ethelbert W. Saunders, for many years a member of the Alabama Legislature, and brother of Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, died in Alabama last week.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith announces a suspension of her lecturing engagements for this Winter, in consequence of ill health.

Godfrey, one of Dr. Kane's men, arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of bigamy, has been acquitted.

Sir Allan McNab has resigned his position in the Canadian Parliament, from ill health.

Gerrit Smith is in this City, dangerously ill of typhus fever.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[THE FOLLOWING LINES, BY ONE OF THE mother readers of the SUN, breathe the true matronly feeling, prompted by an earnest appreciation of Mrs. Holmes' chaste and very popular style of writing:]

TO
MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
AUTHOR OF
'LENA RIVERS.

Hail to thee, lady! away in thy homestead,
Hail to the power that wielded thy pen!
That gave, to ourselves and our children, the story
Of sweet 'Lena Rivers. Thanks! again and again!

Thy name, and thy heroine's, shall be blended together,
For the good they've accomplished to me and to mine;
And on Christmas day coming, as at fireside we gather,
In evergreens brightly and proudly they'll shine.

A word for the channel through which thou hast reached us,
For our family paper, the best in the land;
For the SUN, whose bright rays gladden many a fireside,
We hail ye, all three, with the heart and the hand.

A MOTHER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1857.

NOTICE.
TO THE OLD-FASHIONED RETAILERS.
NO RETAIL JOBBERS NEED APPLY.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
NOS. 12 AND 14 WARREN-ST.

In order to meet the requirements of the times and satisfy the demands of the masses, have concluded to offer their entire stock of foreign and domestic Dry Goods, at greatly reduced prices, for cash on delivery.

Atlantic, Hadley Falls, Burlington, and other heavy sheetings at 6¼ cents per yard.

Naumkeag S. bleached shirtings at the same price.

25,000 Two-bushel grain-bags, equal to any in the market, at 20 cents; also, a large lot at 15 cents.

Also, a magnificent line of Walden long shawls, such as have usually sold from $5 to $6 for $3 75.

Also, a magnificent stock of broché and stella shawls.

Also, a superb line of black silks below auction prices.

N. B.—No goods sold at retail under any circumstances.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

BONA FIDE REDUCTION,
FOR CASH.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Porcelain Door Knobs, Locksmiths' and Bellhangers' Materials.
PLATED HINGES, ESPAGNLETTE BOLTS.
Stubs' and Sheffield Files, &c.

$125,000
WORTH OF CURTAIN MATERIALS MUST BE SOLD, at wholesale or retail,
FOR CASH.
This is the time to get bargains.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

FURS WILL BE DEARER
As the Winter sets in. Therefore, it is wise to
PURCHASE NOW,
when beautiful sable, ermine, mink, stone marten, chinchilla, fitch, squirrel and French sable victorines, muffs, capes, cuffs, &c., are selling
7 per cent. under cost,
at
GENIN'S Fur and Hat Warehouse,
No. 214 Broadway,
opposite St. Paul's.

BAJOU'S KID
GLOVES,
Gentlemen's Sizes,
Just received and genuine,
85 Cents.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

CLOTHING,
Corner John-st. and Nassau-st.
N. R. COLLINS & CO. are selling their large stock of Winter Clothing, at prices full 10 per cent. below their cost. Call and look before you purchase, if you want good clothing at low prices. N. R. COLLINS & CO.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE SHIRTS—SIZES WARRANTED TO FIT.—Purchasers will find these goods to be first quality in every respect. Sold by the dozen, half dozen, or single. Low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED

BROSE—STERLING.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 29, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Jr., FRITZ BROSE to MARY E., daughter of Sherman H. Sterling, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

HALL—POSTLEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Saml. Cooke, WARDROP S. HALL to Mrs. MARIA POSTLEY, daughter of Jno. H. Contoit.

SLINGERLAND—VANDERZEE.—At Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., on Saturday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Mr. Kellogg, Mr. ISAAC SLINGERLAND, of Otsego Co., to Mrs. ANNA VANDERZEE, of the former place.

DIED.

KRAUTH.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 29, AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, senior proprietor of the New-York *Mercury*, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of New-York Typographical Society, and the members of Enterprise Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, from his late residence, No. 249 Broome st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

LANDER.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 30, after a short and severe illness, Capt. CHARLES LANDER, aged 51 years.

Friends of the family, and captains in port, are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock, at the Market-st. Church.

MCCORMICK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 30, CAROLINE, only daughter of Stephen B. and Caroline McCormick, aged 6 months.

Her remains will be taken to White Plains, by 3½ P. M. train, this afternoon, from the residence of her parents, No. 176 Lexington av., to be interred on Sunday.

KIERSTED.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 30, WILLIAM VAN DEWATER, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson B. Kiersted, at the age of 2 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 197 5th-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WARRINER.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 30, at the Stevens House, of brain fever, WILLIAM B. WARRINER, formerly of Boston, Mass., aged 46 years.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 90 Hoyt-st., near Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

VARICK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, after a short illness, in the 73d year of her age, Mrs. ANN VARICK, widow of Abraham Varick, and daughter of the late Gen. William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of our Independence.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 45 West 14th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock without further invitation.

STEVENS.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 29, after a lingering illness, JAMES STEVENS, in the 59th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Norwalk, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GARRISON.—At Garrison's, Putnam Co., on Thursday, Oct. 29, MARGARET DOMENICK, daughter of John and Martha Garrison, aged 22 years and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

MCCORMICK.—At Woodhaven, near Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, of apoplexy, RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, aged 53 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, at Woodhaven, on Saturday, 31st., at 12 o'clock M. Cars leave South Ferry, via Long Island Railroad, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Woodhaven station, where carriages will be in waiting.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Offer the whole of their rich and extensive stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c., &c.,
At Retail,
FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

OUR GREAT SALE
COMMENCED
MONDAY, 26th INST.,
AND
OUR UNRIVALED STOCK OF
FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE,
PARIAN STATUARY,
CLOCKS,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
IS OFFERED AT A SACRIFICE.

In these times of GREAT REDUCTIONS AND OF 50 AND 60 PER CENT. DISCOUNTS, we will merely state to the public that our goods are PLAINLY MARKED IN DOLLARS AND CENTS, thus all who are familiar with our goods will at once perceive what great reductions we have made.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

A CARD.

In consequence of the late heavy failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of those goods, we have determined to offer our complete and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost.

Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods made should be offered for sale by us.

The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest goods at less prices than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances. We offer

BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,
For 85 cents.
CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDE CLOTHES,
For $1 25 for Shirts, and $1 50 for Drawers.
DRESSING ROBES,
Costing $22 to $28, for $16 to $20.
MORNING JACKETS
For $5; cost $7 50 to $9.
HALF-HOSE,
Best British make, costing $2 50 to $3 25, for $2 $2 50 a dozen.
ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES,
costing $15 to import, for $10.
SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES,
from 25 cents upwards.
ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES,
selling at $2 25 now, for $1 50.
FRENCH FANCY SHIRTS,
cost $2 50 to import, for $2.

A long line of ties, cravats, stocks; linen and cambric handkerchiefs; bordered do.; riding gloves, gauntlets, and fur-lined do.; and a large assortment, in which ladies can find cravats suitable for boys for 25 cents each.

One price, and for cash only.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

$150,000
WORTH OF FINE CLOTHING
AT RETAIL.
THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK
WE ARE NOW OFFERING
AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT. LESS
THAN OUR USUALLY LOW PRICES,
WHICH ARE MARKED ON EVERY ARTICLE
IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WE HAVE ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES AND IMPORTATIONS,
WHICH WE WILL SELL
BY THE YARD OR PIECE, OR MAKE UP TO ORDER,
AT PRICES WHICH WILL DEFY COMPETITION.
SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREROOMS,
NOS. 122, 138, AND 140 FULTON-ST.

CASH NOTICE.
TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.
D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
No. 26 VESEY-ST.,
Are now selling off their superior stock of
NOTIONS AND FANCY ARTICLES
At prices BELOW COST of Importation.

HANG OUT YOUR BANNERS

In our front show windows may be seen a choice variety of samples of French China Dinner and Tea sets, all marked in plain figures. The prices speak for themselves.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

ON THE OUTER WALL.

We are determined that the New-York public shall be convinced that our prices for China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware are about one-half of the customary rates. In the front of the store the goods may be seen marked in plain figures.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THE CRY IS

No longer "how high they seem," but "how can they be sold so cheap?" No matter about that; leave us to settle that part of the business; look into our windows and you will perceive that we offer China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware at just one-half the usual price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

STILL THEY COME.

The throng of lady housekeepers that crowded our store yesterday will be the best advertisement for the next fortnight, for they have seen (and they will be sure to tell their friends) that we sell

Gilt Tea Sets, French China, for	$5 00
White Tea Sets, French China, for	2 50
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen, for	1 35
Engraved Wine Glasses, the dozen, for	45

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—REV. R. H. NYE, of Columbus, Ohio, will preach in the Sixth Universalist Church, 24th-st., TO-MORROW, Nov. 1. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

FOR CASH.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 99 Chamber-st.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.

All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold*.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.

P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

FURS.

WHITCOMB, PRENTICE & CO., No. 174 Water-st., wholesale dealers in furs, offer their entire stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furs
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
For less than wholesale prices. Every article is of our own manufecture and warranted.

TO ALL DEALERS IN COUNTRY MILK

The Committee appointed on Tuesday evening, at No. 149 Bowery, to make arrangements for a general meeting of all country milkmen, respectfully report that such meeting will be held at Military Hall, in the Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7 o'clock. By order of the Committee.
J. WELLS, Secretary.

TREES AND PLANTS.

The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamented and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION AND THE MILLIONAIRE.

Overcoats	at	Evans'.
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Between Gold and Cliff sts.

Black cloth overcoats, well made and trimmed	$5	to 10
Fine black cloth raglans and surtouts	10	to 15
Superb castor beaver raglans and surtouts	15	to 20
Excellent pilot raglans and surtouts	8	to 18
Devonshire kersey raglans and surtouts	10	to 15
Congress beaver, lion skin, whirlpool and other overcoats.		
Black cloth frock coats	5	to 10
Super frock coats	10	to 14
The finest custom made dress frocks	14	to 18
5,000 cassimere business coats	2 50	to 10
Black cloth, cassimere and doeskin pants	3	to 6
Fancy cassimere pants	1 50	to 6
Side stripe cassimere pants	3	to 6
Cassimere vests	1	to 3
Silk vests	1 50	to 5
Velvet vests	2	to 8

FURNISHING GOODS.

Under-garments, hosiery, shawls, shirts, ties, handkerchiefs, gloves, &c., &c.

Retailed at wholesale prices.

Notes of all the banks in the Union taken at their utmost value, at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

BAKER'S DOZEN.

HARD TIMES! HARD TIMES!!
Enlargement—Enlargement.
The Best in the World.
The Cheapest in the World.
Premiums to each Subscriber.
Every Farmer interested.
Also, every Small Plot Owner.

BAKER'S DOZEN.

TO MEET the increased value of money, consequent upon the "Hard Times," the publisher of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is happy to announce, that he has increased the pages of this staunch old Journal **one-third**, and *doubled* the intrinsic value. *Each number* will hereafter contain **32 double quarto pages**, filled with PLAIN, PRACTICAL, RELIABLE information, of exceeding value to every one who cultivates a Farm, a Garden, or but the smallest plot of ground.

BAKER'S DOZEN.

LADIES, each volume of the *Agriculturist* will contain hundreds of excellent practical hints upon every department of IN-DOOR, or Household Work.

BAKER'S DOZEN.

Besides furnishing the largest amount of really useful information, prepared by a great number of practical WORKING MEN AND WOMEN, the *Agriculturist* is now the **largest** Journal of its character in the world, but owing to its immense circulation, it can still be afforded at *One Dollar a year*, or for *eighty cents* each to clubs of ten or more.

A BAKER'S DOZEN,

BAKER'S DOZEN.

or 14 months, will be sent for the usual price of 12, to all subscribers for 1858, (Vol. XVII.) that is, all single or club subscribers for 1858, who subscribe now, will receive the two very valuable numbers for November and December, of this year, without extra charge.

VALUABLE SEED PREMIUMS
TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER FOR 1858.

BAKER'S DOZEN.

A large list of valuable Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds, will be presented to the subscribers for volume 17, from which every subscriber will be allowed to choose *three packages without charge!* The Seeds will alone be worth the subscription price to many persons.

BAKER'S DOZEN.

Send in your names at once, and get the November number, now ready, and the succeeding numbers promptly upon the first day of each month, until the end of 1858.

The best remedy for the "Hard Times" will be to learn from the *Agriculturist* the best modes of increasing the products of your Fields, Gardens, Orchards, &c.

BAKER'S DOZEN.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.—$1 a year, (or 14 months now.)

Six copies for $5. Ten Copies for $8.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher.
No. 189 Water-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7½ o'clock, when the building will be dedicated to the uses of the Society, with appropriate exercises. Addresses are expected on this occasion from several members of the Society.

Tickets will be issued to members only, and not transferable, and may be obtained at the Library.

The Library and galleries will be opened to members and their families, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT AN INFORMAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Depositors of the Bowery Bank, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the stockholders and depositors of the above Institution be requested to meet at the Banking-house corner of Broome-st. and Bowery, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, to take such action as shall then and there be deemed expedient, and that the same be published in the daily papers.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

L. & A. UNDERHILL, IMPORTERS AND manufacturers of Ostrich and fancy Feathers, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, to sell at retail their whole stock of black, white and colored Ostrich Feathers, comprising one thousand dozen at the importing prices. L. & A. UNDERHILL,
Nos. 4 and 6 John-st., first store from Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GENtleman, highly educated in classical and English literature, skilled in book-keeping, and competent to give lessons on the piano; is desirous of a situation in a private family; prefers this City, but would go South. Inquire at No. 7 Beekman-st., Nassau Bank Building, Room No. 7.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer NORTH STAR, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION
DOLLARS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT SALES CONTINUED.
SILK AND FANCY GOODS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In Chambers-st.,
returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received since opening their
RETAIL STORE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Beg leave to announce that they will close the entire balance of this season's importations, as received by each steamer from Europe,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH ONLY,
at prices to correspond with the times.
In addition to their elegant stock of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
DE LAINES,
POPLINS,
VALENCIAS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
ROBES A QUILLE, and
ROBES A VOLANTS,
FLANNELS,
MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
EVENING DRESSES,
FINE FRENCH PRINTS,
LINENS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
SHAWLS and SCARFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
&c., &c., &c.,
They will be able to offer
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
in rapid succession, as soon as received.
BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, of beautiful shades and best quality, in every variety.
MISSES',
62½ cents a pair.
LADIES',
75 cents a pair.
GENTS',
87½ cents a pair.
Store open at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
IN THE UNION.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
are offering
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN
AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
ALL FOR CASH,
at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
Cloaks to suit the present weather.
Cloaks to suit Winter weather,
Cloaks to suit stormy weather.
Cloaks to suit all kinds of weather.
And
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Velvet Cloaks in great variety.
Cloth Cloaks in fine assortment.
Plush Cloaks, very desirable.
Turkish Goat-Hair Cloaks—beautiful article.
Fur Cloth Cloaks, &c., &c.
All at
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
And all to be found at
MOLYNEUX BELL'S,
No. 303 Canal-st.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
We will offer on Monday,
ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH,
Usually sold at $3 50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

100 PIECES FRENCH MERINOS AT 70 CENTS.
100 pieces French Merinos at 80 cents.
Opened this morning by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST
BARGAINS YET OFFERED
In BAYADERE SILKS, for $1 per yard.
2,000 yards just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS STILL FURTHER REDUCED.
6-4 Valencia Plaids, 5s. 6d. per yard.
RICH COLORS AND NEW PATTERNS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS VERY CHEAP.
4-4 LINEN DAMASKS 4s., worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 SHAKER FLANNEL 4s., worth 6s per yard.
Also, CLOTH, of every description, greatly reduced, by
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

PLAID MERINOS ONLY TWO SHILLINGS PER YARD.
SUPER QUALITY at 3s., Bright Colors.
AN ASTOUNDING BARGAIN,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
One block below the St. Nicholas.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Pairs Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 per pair,
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

500 VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
SELLING AT HALF PRICE,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.
EMBROIDERIES,
Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

$295.000—GREAT SALE!!
FOR THIRTY DAYS,
AT OAK HALL!
MY WHOLE STOCK OF
MEN AND BOYS CLOTHING
SELLING OFF!
AT AUCTION PRICES!
AND LOWER THAN ANY
WHOLESALE HOUSE
IN THIS CITY, FOR CASH!
OPEN UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK. SATURDAY, 11 P. M.
THEO. R. B. DEGROOT.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 2,
THE CHEAPEST SILKS
OF THE SEASON.
120 pieces of beautiful bayadere silk.
350 elegant silk robes.
No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 47 Howard-st.

LINED PLUSH CLOAKS ONLY $6,
SUITABLE FOR THE COLDEST WEATHER.
Also, SUPER HEAVY RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS,
at $8,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway.—Manufactory, No. 68 Ann-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

$500.000 WORTH OF FANCY AND
STAPLE DRY GOODS
FROM THE LARGEST
IMPORTING AND JOBBING HOUSE
IN THE CITY,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH.
Owing to the paralyzing effects of the present
PANIC IN MONETARY AFFAIRS,
the universal prostration of business and the immediate
necessity of change and relief, the owners have,
contrary to their inclination and personal feelings, but as a measure
OF
SELF-PROTECTION,
been forced to adopt,
as the last resort,
the only alternative
TO DISPOSE OF THEIR STOCK,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT ANY SACRIFICE.
This course is rendered imperative, in order to avert the
calamity now staring every business man in the
face, and from which thousands have
already been hurled from the
height of commercial prosperity to the lowest depth
OF
HOPELESS INSOLVENCY.
To accomplish this object, and for the convenience of
those who reside up town,
THE STORE OF
MESSRS. CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
is the channel by which, and under whose direction, the
stock will be offered to the public.
THIS IMMENSE STOCK,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
IS COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
BEING IMPORTED AND MANUFACTURED
SPECIALLY TO ORDER,
is second to none in the United States, and the mere mention of the fact of its being
FORCED AT RETAIL
is all that is required to effect the purpose, as the inducements are far greater than any hitherto offered; and to
the frugal housewife, in these trying times, it must be of
immense advantage, from the
GREAT SACRIFICE
ON THE
ORIGINAL COST
AT WHICH THEY WILL BE OFFERED,
To facilitate the arrangement, and for the purpose of
properly marking the stock, it will be necessary to
CLOSE the STORE
On SATURDAY, Oct. 31.
Sale to commence on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1857.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE,
AT AUCTION,
OF THE RICH AND VALUABLE
RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Formerly belonging to the firm of
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.
Commencing every day at 10 o'clock A. M.
In consequence of the great stagnation in business, and
the unparalleled efforts that are being made in
every department of trade to dispose of heavy
stocks, the Mortgagees of this truly valuable and choice stock of DRY
GOODS feel compelled to
make every effort to
turn it
into
CASH,
and therefore resort to the above means to invite the attention of families to an opportunity of buying goods
AT THEIR OWN PRICES.
The public are also assured that nothing but the
STRINGENCY OF THE TIMES
would induce them to offer rich goods, such as compose
this stock, in this manner.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
is invited to the
RICH ASSORTMENT OF SILKS,
Consisting in part of
BLACK POULT DE SOIE,
COLORED DO.,
HEAVY BROCADE SILK,
BAYADERE STRIPE DO.,
PLAID SILKS,
In every variety.
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE,
COLORED DO.,
and every other kind usually found in first-class stores.
ALSO,
SHAWLS IN EVERY VARIETY;
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS,
And a complete stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS, and HOSIERY.
All of which will be put up in
SMALL QUANTITIES TO SUIT FAMILIES,
AND SOLD
WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
To accommodate those who may wish exclusively to
purchase
SILKS,
A SPECIAL SALE OF THOSE GOODS
will commence every day at 2 o'clock P. M.
N. B.—Parties who may wish to purchase bills will
have their bids received by making a deposit.

GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE
OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway.
Nearly a Quarter of Million of Dollars of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, LADIES' FANCY FURS,
CLOTHS, VELVETS,
SILKS, FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS,
For Cash only,
At prices totally regardless of original cost.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

1,000 Gray Cloth Cloaks	$3 00 each.
500 Superior Cloth Cloaks	4 50 each.
800 Extra Cloth Cloaks	6 00 each.
450 Very handsome Cloaks	8 00 each.
800 Excellent Black Cloth Circulars	8 00 each.
500 Very Superior Black Cloth Circulars	10 00 each.
600 Superfine Black Cloth Circulars	12 00 each.
300 Black Lyons Velvet Cloaks	25 00 each.
250 Very Superior Velvet Cloaks	30 00 each.
2,000 Chenille Bordered Stella Shawls	4 50 each.
2,000 Beautiful New Style Stella Shawls	5 00 each.
1,000 Extra Superior Stella Shawls	6 50 each.
800 Very Rich Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
2,000 Chenille Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
900 Very Rich Stella Shawls	10 00 each.

THE FUR DEPARTMENT
Is replete with every novelty, and as a quotation of prices
in this particular branch is calculated to mislead,
suffice it to say that the entire stock will
be reduced to about two-thirds
their original cost.
1,000 yards of Black and Gray Cloaking Cloths.
100 cartons of rich Trimmings and Galloons.
25 cartons of Guipure Lace.
12 cartons rich Broché Fringes.
50 pieces rich Black Silks.
20 pieces Black Lyons Velvets.
THE WHOLESALE WAREROOMS UP STAIRS
Will be exclusively set apart for the sale of
MATERIALS BY THE YARD,
So that ladies, desiring to economize,
can purchase their own materials, and make up,
or get made, their own Cloaks at a considerable saving.
BULPIN'S MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway, New-York.
The sale commences Monday, Nov. 2, 1857.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CONTINUATION SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS,
At $2, $5 and $8 each.

There will be added on Monday, Oct. 19, over 3,000 to the balance left from our last week's sales of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS.

These goods have been consigned to us, and cost from $8 to $18 each to import, and are arranged on the centre tables of our immense establishment separate from our regular stock.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

DOWN GOES THE PRICES,
And off go the Carpets with a grand rush to go out of business.
At J. HYATT'S CARPET STORE, No. 210 Bowery.
Consisting of 3-ply and superfine ingrain, common ingrain and stair carpets.
Floor oil-cloth for halls, rooms and stoves.
English druggets, 4 yards wide, felt cloths, hearth rugs, door mats, table and piano covers, matting, &c., &c.
LADIES, NOW IS YOUR TIME.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
Newest, cheapest and best in the United States. Open now and always at No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's, by S. CHAMBERS. But one price, and that to suit the times.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 313 BROADWAY.
GENTS' CRAVATS, TIES AND SUSPENDE S.
The entire stock of an Importer and Manufactur r for sale at retail, at twenty per cent less than wholesale prices.
This stock of goods is the finest and best in the City.
CHARLES LUM.

GREAT SALE OF NECK TIES.
SMITH & BROUWER,
Importers and Manufacturers of
NECKTIES AND STOCKS,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST.,
Are now offering their entire
WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL,
at prices which will astonish those who will take the trouble to examine the goods.
We would call attention to the following list of pr ces for
FORTY-TWO INCH TIES, OR ONCE AROUND THE NECK.
PLAIN BLACK SILK at 25 cents; retail price 75 cents.
FANCY MOIRE ANTIQUE at 25 cents; retail price 75 cents.
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE at 35 cents; retail price $1.
BLACK BAYADERE at 35 cents; retail price $1.
RICH SILK TIES, with fancy ends, at 65 cents each, (the finest goods imported); usually retailed at $1 25.
FIFTY-SIX INCH TIES, TWICE AROUND THE NECK.
PLAIN BLACK SILK 35 cents; retail price $1.
BLACK BAYADERE 50 cents; retail price $1 25.
BLACK AND FANCY MOIRE ANTIQUE, 20 different styles, at 50 cents each, usually retailed at $1 50.
FANCY BAYADERE, very rich, at 60 cents.
HEAVY RIBBED SILK 65 cents; retail price $1 50.
VERY RICH SILK TIES, with fancy borders (best goods imported) 80 cents; usually retailed at $1 75.
FIVE HUNDRED OTHER STYLES AT THE SAME RATES.
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS and NAPOLEON TIES in great variety, from 35 to 75 cents each.
Ladies are invited to call. The sale will continue for a few days only.

$200,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of the Stock at once.
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to
their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS.
Wishing to keep their
WORKMEN EMPLOYED
during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate
Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be
CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store,
without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
$250,000 WORTH OF
VALUABLE FURS,
The entire Wholesale Stock of
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.
AT RETAIL
THIS DAY, and During the Week, (Saturday excepted.)
At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway.
SABLE AND MINK SETS,
FITCH AND STONE MARTEN,
ROCK MARTEN, AND
FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX.
SLEIGH ROBES,
GENTLEMEN'S COATS,
GLOVES AND COLLARS.
And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers reduced below wholesale prices, in order to meet with an early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Nos. 82 Maiden-lane and 19 Cedar-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
JUST RECEIVED,
A splendid assortment of
RICH SILK CHENILLE SHAWLS,
which we will open on Friday, the 30th inst., and offer at retail for cash; together with a superb and choice line of
SILK CHENILLE SCARFS,
Plain and rich illuminated
COTTON CHENILLE SHAWLS,
WOOL AND COTTON CHENILLE SCARFS,
Chainslaine and all wool
BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
among which the
NEWEST AND RICHEST STYLES
may be found.
Ladies are particularly requested to examine our splendid stock before buying elsewhere.
LOUIS THOMSON & CO.,
No. 497—Broadway—No. 497,
near St. Nicholas Hotel.
N. B.—Prices corresponding with the present times.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF DRY GOODS FOR CASH,
AT NOS. 32 AND 34 VESEY-ST.,
Corner of Church.
This large and well selected stock of Domestic and Staple Goods is now offered
AT PRIVATE SALE,
to cash buyers, at
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
This stock comprises a general assortment of seasonable goods, such as
Cloths,
Shawls,
Prints,
Linens,
Cassimeres,
Sheetings,
Dress Goods,
Yankee Notions,
Silks,
Hosiery,
White Goods,
And all the usual variety, which will be sold at
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN H. MAHONEY,
Assignee of FENTON, LEE & Co.

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.
The subscriber is prepared to
CLOSE OUT
His Fall and Winter stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
at Retail,
FOR CASH,
At 40 per cent. below cost prices.
W. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

FURS ARE ALL DOWN
BELOW COST,
Including ERMINE,
RUSSIAN SABLE,
STONE MARTEN,
MINK, FITCH,
ROCK MARTEN, &c.,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 573 Broadway.
St. Nicholas Hotel.

10.000 YARDS OF LADIES' CLOTHS AND BEAVERS.—In consequence of the interruption of our manufacturing business, we now offer our entire stock of ladies' cloths and beavers at retail, for cash, below the cost of importation.
4,000 yards of 6-4 black, at 90 cents, worth $1 25.
2,500 yards of super French, at $1 50, worth $2 25.
2,000 yards of black beavers, at $1, worth $1 45.
1,000 yards of extra fine, at $3, worth $4.
Also, double-face and gray beavers, all qualities.
Paper cloak and basque patterns, 10 cents each.
Ladies wishing to make their own cloaks, will find these goods very desirable. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway.

RECKLESS CLEARING OUT—GREAT EXCITEMENT—IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND OF THE UNION GENERALLY—Those visiting the City especially: Half a million or 500,000 cents' worth of DRY GOODS AT RETAIL for cash.—GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av., Importer and Wholesale Jobber of Silk and Fancy Dry Goods, having in the early part of the season supplied the wholesale merchants East, West, North and South, with merchandise at high prices and large profits, will now close out the balance, amounting to half a million cents' worth, at retail for cash at less than half the prices charged our out-of-town customers. This tremendous sacrifice is made in consequence of the derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the country, and preferring to submit to this terrible loss (as we expect to lose at least six thousand dollars a day) rather than ask an extension of one, two and three years. The sale will commence Monday, Oct. 26, and continue until all is disposed of, less the remnants, which we will reserve and offer to our wholesale customers on a credit of six, nine and twelve months. Ladies from all parts of the United States, now visiting the City, will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Dry Goods at half the prices charged our country merchants, who by the way pay us enormously high prices. But we don't expect to sell them any more goods this season, and would not be surprised if by retailing our goods to their customers for half the prices we sold to them at wholesale, they should be unable to meet promptly more than half their obligations with us. We take this opportunity of saying to them and the wholesale trade generally, that the remnants will be on sale at No. —, our old stand, on and after Jan. 1, 1858, to which we invite special attention. Ladies, we expect a great rush, and to keep order, (we don't understand the retail trade,) we have secured the services of a dozen "Metropolitan Detectives, (pickpockets and shoplifters beware.) We can only admit a few at a time, and if you find the door closed, please have patience and wait an hour or two and you will be waited upon with due politeness. Purchasers will find here many styles of goods not to be found in any other store in this country, except with our customers (your respective merchants at home) who bought them of us at more than fifty per cent. higher than we are now retailing them. Notice—We have a large stock of Carpeting and Oil-Cloths, which we will sell in quantities and at prices to suit the times. Bundles sent free of charge. GEORGE KEYES,
No. 343 8th-av., New-York.

WHOLESALE STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—McEWING & SNYDER, No. 2 Barclay-st., have determined to offer the balance of their stock of shirts, collars, neck-ties, &c., at retail. White and colored Marseilles shirts, $1 to $1 25; fancy printed shirts, great variety, 75c. to $1 25; linen bosom shirts, 87½c. to $1 50; silk neck-ties for 30c., retail price 62½c. to 75c.; silk neck-ties for 40c., retail price 75c. to 87½c.; silk neck-ties for 50c., retail price $1 to $1 12½. These goods are of our own manufacture, and were designed for the jobbing trade. Hosiery and under-garments at corresponding prices.

THE STATE FINANCES.

Letter from Hon. E. W. Leavenworth concerning the History of the State Tax.

To the Editor of The Syracuse Standard:

Can it be possible that there is an intelligent citizen within the broad boundaries of Onondaga County, who can for a moment be deceived by the senseless and dishonest cry on this subject? [of the State Tax.] Is there one who does not understand it in all its length? But I proceed to comply with your request.

The question had been submitted to the people in the most formal manner; they had decided by a most emphatic vote that the Erie, Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca Canals should be enlarged—that the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals should be completed, and that the locks on the Champlain Canal should also be enlarged. This was not the mere hasty expression of the will of the Legislature—it was the solemn and well-considered judgment of two successive Legislatures, and confirmed by the verdict of the citizens of this State. From that time to this there has been no party in the State, plenty as they have been, which has dared to take ground against this final decision. It was acquiesced in almost unanimously in every part of the State, and even in the successive Legislatures which have since convened in Albany, and where such a variety of opinion is usually entertained upon almost every subject which is presented for their consideration, no one has yet been found bold enough to take ground against the immediate completion of these great works. Even now this very party, which meanly frets and growls about taxation, and, with an infinity of meanness which no other party *could* attain to, strives to throw odium upon those who have imposed the tax, still profess to be in favor of the immediate completion of the public works.

But, if these gentlemen are really as fearful as they pretend to be, that the Black Republicans will rob the Dear People of their hard earnings, why did they not last Winter, when the subject was before the Legislature, point out some better course? Why did they not raise their voice against the law imposing the tax for the enlargement? Why do not the editors and politicians so clamorous on this subject *now* point out the course which should have been pursued, and which they will pursue—when they get the power?

The plain, simple answer is, that there was no other course which prudent men could take—there is none now. No party would have dared to do differently.

There were but three courses which could be adopted.

The first was to do nothing—to leave all the canals in their present unfinished condition, to forego all the benefits of the many millions already expended, for the want of the small balance necessary for their completion—to pay to the army of contractors now on the canals, in damages, half enough to complete the work, and finally to leave the works in such a condition that at the end of two or three years it would cost the State twice as much to finish the works as it would now. Has any one yet been found sufficiently stupid to advocate this course of policy? I think not. And, with the overwhelming public sentiment throughout the State in favor of the completion of the works, the folly of this course needs no exposure.

Another course which might have been pursued, and again the only one which had any advocates, was that of opening the Constitution and borrowing more money. This course had few advocates either in the Legislature or out of it, and all the real friends of the Canal saw the most serious objections to it.

The first and perhaps the most fatal objection was that no vote of the people could be obtained in favor of again opening the Constitution. Public sentiment on that subject, though not unanimous, was so decided as to leave no doubt of the result. This was conceded. But even if a favorable vote could have been obtained, the delay which this course would have involved would have been ruinous. The damages which would have been claimed by and in the end paid to contractors, added to the injuries which the canals would have sustained left in their present unfinished state, would have equaled the entire expense of their completion. This view of the subject should have been and with most people was conclusive. This course was not seriously pressed by any class of our citizens in any part of the State when the subject was before the Legislature. Does any one press it now? I think not.

The only remaining course is that which was pursued. It was calmly considered till near the close of the session. Ample time was given for its consideration by the members of the Legislature and by the people. It met essentially with no opposition. The plan proposed contemplated the securing of seven feet of water from Albany to Buffalo, by the opening of navigation in the Spring of 1858—a consummation long and most sincerely wished for. The law imposing the tax appropriates for this purpose:

1. The Premium Moneys on the $9,000,000 Loan	$1,500,000
2. The Proceeds of the State Tax, say	1,250,000
3. The Proceeds of a Loan of $500,000 under the 10th Section of the 7th Article of the Constitution	500,000
In all, the sum of	$3,250,000

This sum, carefully expended, is amply sufficient, in the opinion of the best judges, to accomplish the great desideratum. This was the course dictated by wisdom and sound judgment. This was the course which the masses of all parties approved, and for which their representatives voted. This is the very course which the unprincipled demagogues, now so clamorous, would themselves have adopted had they been in power. This is the *only* course which, under the circumstances of the case, could have been adopted; and, had any other been attempted, the work on the canals would long ere this have been *all* suspended, and the final result would have been an utter and disgraceful failure.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH.

Murders.

Another shocking affair occurred in Philadelphia on Wednesday night, in Loxley's Court, a small opening at the termination of an alley running out of Spruce-street, below Dock. A woman named ANN QUIGLEY, who with her husband occupied the basement room of the building, was found lying dead upon her bed, the husband lying drunk beside her. The officer states that, upon asking the man how his wife came in that situation, QUIGLEY declared that she had fallen down the outside stairs, and had cut her head by contact with a light of glass in the upper part of the door. The officer then accused him of murdering her, and received for a reply, "If I did, you've go to prove it. You've no right to arrest me." Learning afterwards that a son and daughter-in-law of the parties had been upon the premises subsequent to the probable period of the woman's death, Officer BECHTEL arrested them also, and conducted them separately to the police station. The name of the old man is JAMES QUIGLEY. Both himself, his wife and his son—whose name is HUGH—earned their living by peddling apples from a basket. The age of the old man is upwards of sixty, that of his wife but little less. The son HUGH is about thirty years of age, while his wife appears to be at least forty-five. The cellar occupied by the old people is entered from wooden steps outside, terminating in a door, the upper half of which consists of a small sash of glass. This is its only means of receiving light, excepting a small window, having a grating in front. The interior of this dimly lighted hole was in a condition at which swine would almost rebel. A squalid, filthy bed was against the farthest corner, upon which lay the repulsive corpse of the dead woman, the head pillowed high upon a bundle made by folding some old carpet in a bunch directly beneath it. Upon the top of the cranium gaped an open wound from which the brain was oozing, while upon the cheeks and throat ugly bruises protruded. Save the bed, there was not one solitary article of furniture in the room, excepting three rough unpainted shelves against the wall, containing a few filthy and broken pieces of crockery ware, and a half loaf of bread. A small black pitcher, full of cold tea, which had been brought by the son's wife, still stood there untasted. The floor was covered with apple baskets, one of which was full of apples, and empty orange boxes lying about in all directions. From a string stretched across the room a few begrimed pieces of linen were suspended, while a small wash-tub half full of bloody water and a quantity of bloody rags stood under the window upon an old box.

The Philadelphia papers publish an account of the stabbing of MR. ALFRED LEECH, on Thursday evening, in the neighborhood of Eighth and Greene streets. Mr. LEECH, who is about 18 years of age, in company with gentlemen, was passing along Eighth street about 10½ o'clock, and when near the Tenth Baptist Church some boys who were standing there addressed some insulting remarks to him. He paid no attention until he had gone some few yards, when he proposed to go back and frighten the boys and make them run. He proceeded to carry out this intention, and succeeded in causing all the boys to run with the exception of one, who waited until Mr. LEECH came up with him when he plunged a knife or dagger into his abdomen, causing a frightful wound. He now lies in a critical condition, no hopes being entertained of his recovery. The boys, none of whom appeared to be over 14 years of age, succeeded in making their escape.

Another murderous assault by boys—the third we have had to mention within a week—occurred at New-Bedford on Monday. A man named GEAR, who lives at Hicks' Mills, at work near Buttonwood Brook, was eating his dinner with others, when a party of colored boys, five in number, named ROBERT LUCAS, GEORGE and ROBERT HICKS, TREDWELL TURNER and EDWARD DOUGLAS, who were passing, gave some provoking words to GEAR; the latter came up to them, when they all fell upon him, threw him down, and during the *mêlée* he was stabbed by one of the boys; they were from 17 to 19 years of age. They were arrested.

DR. D. T. SMITH, who killed a Dr. BLACKBURN in Cairo, Ill., last March, was arrested last week six miles east of Bolivar, Hardeman Co., Tenn. It is supposed that he has added the crime of bigamy to that of murder. He brought, when he fled from Cairo, a woman whom he called his wife, who soon after left him, and on last Sunday week he was married to a young lady in Hardeman County. Soon after he was arrested, he attempted to destroy his life by taking a large quantity of morphine. On being nabbed, he drew a pistol and attempted to shoot one of the officers, but the weapon was wrested from him.

At Detroit, on Sunday, 24th, two Irishmen named PORTER and WELSH, had an altercation about a matter of seventy-five cents. From words they fell to blows. PORTER stabbed WELSH and threw his body into a yard, went home and went to bed. Next day he was arrested.

A man named JOHN J. BASS was killed recently in his own house, in Hancock County, Ga., by a Mrs. HUDSON. It appears that BASS came home drunk, maltreated his wife, and drove her and children and Mrs. HUDSON out of his house. Mrs. HUDSON burst two caps at him, and then she went home, and next morning very early, just as BASS was getting up, she entered his room, placed a pistol to his breast and fired, killing him instantly.

At Memphis, on the 21st, there were four stabbing and shooting affrays, all in the space of 24 hours. One was a downright murder. At the Commercial Hotel, in the evening, Dr. GIBBS, of Brownsville, Tenn., got into a quarrel with a man named KEEN, from Arkansas. Two shots were fired, and GIBBS then stabbed him three times in the back with a knife, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested.

JAMES GARRARD, who committed a murderous assault on MCBRIDE, in Columbus, Ga., lately, and subsequently defied the officers, has voluntarily given himself up to the Sheriff and entered into bonds of $5,000.

Suicides.

Suicides are uncommonly abundant this Fall. Hardly a day passes without the record of two or three. We observe the following not before noticed:

At St. Louis, on Saturday last, the body of a young woman was found in a pond at the foot of Miller-street. After some trouble, it was identified as that of BERTHA LEITZ, a German girl, 24 years old, lately from New-York, and an inmate of the family of Mrs. ROSINA MEYERS. She had fallen in love with a boatman, they quarreled, and she killed herself. The girl's relatives are wealthy people in Germany.

At Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday, Dr. WM. BOYLE committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He is supposed to have been laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **John-st., First Methodist Episcopal Church.**—An Anniversary will be held in this Church NEXT SABBATH, commemorative of the dedication of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in this Country. Historical sermon at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. B. WAKLEY. At 2 P. M. addresses by Rev. J. W. WILEY, M. D., late missionary to China; Rev. Dr. MITCHELL and Rev. C. E. HARRIS, pastor. At 7 P. M. Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., Rev. NATHAN BANGS, D. D., and others will take part in the exercises, to conclude with an experience meeting. Members who formerly worshipped in John-st., are affectionately invited to be present on this interesting occasion.

☞ **The M. E. Church in Allen-st. will hold** their Annual Missionary Anniversary TO-MORROW (Sunday). Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D.D., Missionary Secretary, will preach at 10½ o'clock, A. M. A general Missionary Love Feast or Conversational Meeting at 3 o'clock, P. M., at which a number of distinguished ministers will be present and speak. Addresses in the evening at 7 o'clock by Rev. W. H. MILBURN (late Chaplain to Congress), who has just returned from Europe, and others. The friends of Missions, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

☞ **First Reformed Presbyterian Church,** Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by Rev. DAVID J. PATTERSON, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The sermon to be preached last Sabbath on the subject—*The only security in times of calamity*—postponed in consequence of the storm, will be preached in the AFTERNOON. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **North Dutch Church,** corner of Fulton and William sts. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and at 3½ P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats will be furnished by the Sexton. Sabbath School at 9 in the MORNING, and at 2 o'clock in the AFTERNOON. Prayer Meeting every FRIDAY EVENING. Lecture every TUESDAY EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes**—Their families and others willing to promote their welfare, in the Historical Society Building, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. By signs, at 3 P. M. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON the Right Rev. Bishop POTTER is expected to hold Confirmation, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, to preach.

☞ **The Monthly Prayer-Meeting of the** New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society will be held at 4 o'clock, P. M., on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at the Tract House. Rev. Mr. LADD, of Smyrna, is expected to be present.

Rev. Dr. SPEAR will preach the Annual Sermon in behalf of this Society, in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

A. MERWIN, Secretary.

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens** will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. GEO. C. ROBINSON at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the First Place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and Missionary Meeting at 3 o'clock. N. B.—The church is within a short distance of Hamilton-av. ferry.

☞ **Rev. P. MacMenamy, D. D.,** and Missionary friends, will meet (D. V.) in Spring-street Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., between Sullivan and Thompson, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to proclaim the Gospel and answer the objections of Romanists on the old Apostolic plan of dealing with error. All are invited.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Bethune will preach in the** Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. D. M. L. QUACKENBUSH, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church,** corner of Broome and Greene sts., Rev. PETER STRYKER, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Pastor (D. V.) will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, Nov. 1, a discourse on *The Duty of Providing for the Poor.* Strangers are always welcome.

☞ **Jersey City.**—Trinity M. E. Church, York-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. J. W. WILEY, (late missionary to China,) Pastor. Morning subject—*The Relation and Duty of the Christian Wife.* Evening subject—*The Moral State and Prospects of India.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

☞ **The People's Meeting** at Union Hall, No 195 Bowery, every SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING. on SUNDAY, the 1st, will be given an address upon the business and financial troubles of the times, to commence at 3 P. M. and at 7½ in the EVENING, followed by a discussion from a free platform.

☞ **The Broadway Tabernacle Church** Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 2?th-st., near Madison-av., on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **The Second Service during the Winter** in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, (Rev. Mr. PRESTLEY'S) corner of Houston and Thompson sts., will be at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Subject for next evening will be *Divorce.*

☞ **Mount Zion Church of the Second Advent,** worships in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW. Seats free. Friends of Christ and Bible truth are invited.

☞ **Pilgrim Baptist Church**—Corner 34th-st., and 8th-av., Rev. G. A. PELTZ, pastor.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer and Conference FRIDAY EVENING. Strangers are welcome. Seats free.

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. JOHN DUNCAN, of Camden, N. J., will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Communion season in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **Church of the Puritans.**—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will, by request, repeat his discourse on "*The Earth as Given to the Children of Men,*" TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. F. S. WILEY, Rector of Christ Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 4½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. T. L. Harris** will preach TO-MORROW, and every succeeding SABBATH, in the small Chapel of the New-York University, corner of Wooster-st. and Washington place, fronting the Eastern side of Washington-square, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Preaching in the First Congregational** Methodist Church in Lawrence-st., corner of Tillary, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at the usual hours. Text for morning is Ezekiel 1, xvi. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Norfolk Street M. E. Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and AFTERNOON by Rev. Mr. WISE, D. D. In the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. OSBORN, of 27th street M. E. Church. Seats free.

Moravian Church. Jay-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Two sermons for the benefit of the Church will be preached TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **St. Luke's Hospital.**—Divine Service and Sermon in the chapel of the Hospital (54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.) TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ **The Bible Class,** under the leadership of Prof. CROSBY, will meet TO-MORROW at 4 P. M., in room No. 11, main floor of New-York University. Subject—*Rebellion of Korah.* Young men are invited to attend.

☞ **American Indians.**—An address will be given by JOHN BEESON, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock, in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, upon *Our present Duty to the American Indians.*

☞ **Greene-street M. E. Church.**—The Pastor, Rev. J. T. PECK, D. D., will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., on *Crime in New-York—its Character and Causes;* 7½ o'clock P. M., *Its Results and Remedies.*

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church,** Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

☞ **St. Paul's Chapel,** Broadway, corner of Vesey-st., will be opened for divine service on SUNDAY, Nov. 1, Feast of All Saints. Hours—10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., 7½ at night.

☞ **Rev. W. H. Milburn** will preach in the Trinity M. E. Church, (34th-st., near 8th-av.) TO-MORROW, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ **Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Opening night, MONDAY, Nov. 2.

First appearance in opera of MADAME D'ANGRI,

First contralto from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and SIGNOR FORTINI,

Primo basso from Covent Garden Theatre, London.

On this occasion will be presented for the first time in three years Rossini's chef d'œuvre in three acts, SEMIRAMIS,

With its magnificent scenery and dresses, an increased chorus, and a double orchestra military band, and the following unprecedented cast:

Semiramis	Mme. De Lagrange
Arsace	Mme. D'Angri
Assuro	Sig. Gassier
Idreno	Sig. Labocetta
Oroe	Sig. Fortini
Conductor	Carl Anschutz.

In announcing MADAME D'ANGRI in her renowned part of Arsace, the directors, though aware of the great success obtained by her in Mr. Thalberg's concerts during the last season, call particular attention to her first appearance on the stage, and as one of the greatest representatives of those contralto parts for which Rossini has written his most celebrated operas.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.

Admission	$1	Reserved seats	50c. extra
Second circle	50c.	Amphitheatre	25c.

Private boxes, from $6 to $70. Free list entirely suspended.

NOTICE.—The sale of seats for "Semiramis" will commence this morning at the Academy, C. Breusing's, and Hall & Son's.

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, first appearance in America of SIGNOR BIGNARDI,

First tenor from the great Opera in Florence, expressly engaged for the New-York Academy of Music.

First time these three years of Verdi's RIGOLETTO,

with new scenery and dresses, increased chorus and orchestra and military band.

First appearance in America, as Gilda, of MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI.

The sale of seats for RIGOLETTO will commence on TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 31,

The new Grand Spectacle Pantomime, BOREAS.

Splendid Scenery. Elaborate Machinery.

Startling Transformations, Tricks and Illusions.

Rich and Costly Costumes and Scenic Splendor.

Terminating with the gorgeous tableau of THE HOME OF THE HAPPY FAIRIES; OR, THE BOWER OF BEAUTY.

The Comic Pantomime of ROBERT AND BERTRAND.

The WONDERFUL RAVELS in both pieces.

SIGNORINA ROLLA in the Ballet of ACALISTA.

Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Parquette, dress circle and boxes, 50 cents; the tier of Upper Boxes. (entrance in Crosby-st.,) 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY

LAST NIGHT OF MISS CUSHMAN AS MEG MERRILES.

This wonderous personation, already played eleven nights in crowded houses, must be laid aside for various novelties now ready.

SATURDAY,

GUY MANNERING; or, The Gipsy's Prophecy.

Meg Merriles.....Miss Cushmand

Dandie Dinmont, Mr. C. Fisher; Dominie Sampson, Mr. Mark Smith.

With Buckstone's farce of THE CHRISTENING.

On MONDAY—First time here, the play of JANET PRIDE; OR THE MOTHER AND THE DAUGHTER.

In which Miss Cushman will play two characters. Mr. Burton will play his original character of Richard Pride.

OBSERVE—THE ONLY NIGHT OF MISS CUSHMAN in her great part of Meg Merriles. A new play on MONDAY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,

For the last time this season, Tom Taylor's comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

John Mildmay...Wheatleigh	Mrs. Sternhold...Miss Keene
Capt. Hawksley.....Jordan	Mrs. Mildmay. Miss Thomp'n

To conclude with MY SON DIANA.

Septimus Smith....Jefferson	Diana.........Miss Keene
Mr. Culpepper......Burnett	Louisa.......Miss Jefferson

On Monday—Mark Lemon's domestic drama of LOST AND WON, with a powerful cast.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.

The Management takes pleasure in announcing that in consequence of the unequivocal success and the NIGHTLY INCREASING NUMBERS that crowd the theatre to witness the Two Great Dramas, PAST AND PRESENT, AND THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND, will be repeated together TO-NIGHT, (Saturday, Oct. 31.) Every great artist in the theatre will appear in prominent and original characters.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette..25 cents | Pit.....12 cents

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,

The performances commence with BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

After which will be acted GREEN BUSHES.

To conclude with the farce of OUR SALLIE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.......A. H. Purdy.

Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 31, will commence with HARRY BURNHAM; OR, THE YOUNG CONTINENTAL.

To be followed by the WARNING HAND

To conclude with WIZARD PRIEST.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE ludicrous pantomimic extravaganza the GOBLIN OF THE WOOD; the WELSH NIGHTINGALE; the peerless AQUARIA, or CRYSTAL MARINE GARDENS. SATURDAY—AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also EVENING, at 7½, the Welsh Nightingale in the LADY'S DREAM. To conclude with THE GOBLIN OF THE WOOD, by the CARLO FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children, under ten, 13 cents.

THE GREAT FAIR

A FEW DAYS MORE.

Owing to the great inclemency of the weather during the past two weeks, and at the almost unanimous request of the exhibitors and public generally, the managers have determined to continue the exhibition of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE UNTIL FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 6, when it will POSITIVELY CLOSE.

The Premiums will be announced on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock.

All the prominent extra features will be continued, as usual, until the final closing.

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a Grand Concert by programme.

Admittance to the whole only 25 cents.

Stages will be found at all the principal down-town Ferries, and in the main avenues, which run within a block of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars, from Broadway, Vesey and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE. "THE HORSE FAIR." ROSA BONHEUR'S Great picture of the HORSE FAIR

Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

Admittance, 25 cents.

Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock, DR KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,

Magnificently illustrated by a GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS, portraying the SUBLIME YET AWFUL GRANDEUR OF THE POLAR REGIONS,

from Sketches furnished by the late Dr. Kane and officers attached to the late Expedition. Dr. Kane's celebrated Dog ETAH, the only survivor of more than 20 used during their journeyings. Dr. Kane's Arctic Dresses, Kayok Rifle, Runner of the Sledge "Faith," Peacock Flag, and other interesting relics of the exhibition for view daily.

Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. REENTS, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE—AT WATERS', NO. 333 Broadway, and all kinds of musical merchandise in same proportion; pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned, repaired, and polished in the best style.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH Art is now open in the NEW GALLERIES of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO., Havana, Proprietors, will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba, by United States mail steamship *Granada*, on the 2d of November, inst. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same for clearing at Custom-House.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

PRICE'S INODOROUS GLYCERINE—$1 50 per lb. bottle; just imported and now selling off below wholesale price at retail, for cash.

ARTHUR WILLMER, Importer, No. 107 Fulton-st., second floor, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, FOR NOVEMBER.

CONTENTS.

- DOUGLAS JERROLD: PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.
- FLORENTINE MOSAICS.
- SANTA FILOMENA.
- SALLY PARSON'S DUTY.
- THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.
- THE ROMMANY GIRL.
- THE CHARTIST'S COMPLAINT.
- DAYS.
- BRAHMA.
- THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE; EVERY MAN HIS OWN BOSWELL.
- ILLUSIONS.
- THE GIFT OF TRITEMIUS.
- THE MOURNING VEIL.
- PENDLAM, A MODERN REFORMER.
- BRITISH INDIA.
- AKIN BY MARRIAGE.
- THE ORIGIN OF DIDACTIC POETRY.
- THE FINANCIAL FLURRY.
- SONNET.
- THE ROUND TABLE.
- LITERARY NOTICES.
- MUSIC.

Price, 25 cents a number or $3 a year. Subscribers remitting $3 in advance to the publishers will receive the work for one year, post paid, in any part of United States within 3,000 miles.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

The trade in New-York supplied by ROSS & TOUCEY, and by DEXTER & BROTHER.

NOVEMBER NUMBER OF DINSMORE'S GUIDE AND ROUTE-BOOK.

Now ready, 100 new time tables, 288 pages, with a fine map. 25 cents.

DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, as nurse and seamstress, by a genteel American girl; also as good cook, and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as laundress and chambermaid; as a first-class cook, or laundress; and to do general housework, by very competent, civil girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, OR seamstress; can hair-dress, cut and make ladies' and children's dresses, and do up fine muslins beautifully. No objection to the care of a child; to go south or to Europe; has traveled there, can speak a little French, and will not be seasick. Has long and satisfactory City reference. Address No. 81 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as regular waitress in a private boarding-house or private family; does fine washing or family sewing, is quick at the needle. Has no objection to the country. Also, her neice, a girl of 16, minds a baby, sews neatly, will do light housework. One $6, the other $4. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, HONEST AND WELL-disposed boy, a situation either to learn a trade or to be useful about a house; he can read and write, and has always been used to work about a gentleman's place in the country; he is an orphan, and wages would be no object to a nice home; can be well recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as cook, who understands all kinds of baking; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE WORKING GIRLS, situations to cook, wash and iron, and bake; are able and willing to work, and give the best of reference; also, a neat girl as nurse or chambermaid, and good sewer; would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND ladies' maid, by a Protestant; understands dress-making and hair-dressing; would like to go South, or would go to the country; can give good City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced English gardener; has had many years' experience in this country, a married man without incumbrance. Has no objection to go South. Address to Mr. WM. CHORLTON, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

WANTED—A PLACE BY A TIDY, RESPECTABLE English girl, who has lived the three last years in the same family. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No 58 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer, would go as chambermaid and waiter; she understands her business. Best of City reference given. Inquire for two days at No. 94 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 Court-st., Brooklyn, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, AND to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as nurse or housekeeper; also, a German girl, as chambermaid and waiter. To be seen for three days at No. 12 Stanton st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron. Has good City reference. Call at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can, and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a very respectable young married woman, Protestant. Best City references if required. Can be seen for two days at Mr. STEWART'S, No. 267 West 36th-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GERMAN girl about 25 years of age; first-class recommendations required. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, at No. 18 East 25th-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE USUAL PRICES.

MANNY & LEWIS,

No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st,

Will offer on Monday, Nov. 2,

Their entire Stock,

consisting of the following articles:

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

from the most celebrated Makers,

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,

Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,

Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks Spoons,

Cake Baskets, Waiters, Castors, &c., &c.,

FOR CASH ONLY.

MANNY & LEWIS,

No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE,

Now selling at retail, AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.

ROBERT RAIT & CO., No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH IN WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

ROBERT RAIT & CO., No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—ONE OF the best, most extensive and lucrative country offices, situated in one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in the United States, is offered for sale. Price $2,200. Amount of business done last year, $3,200. Inquire of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 35 William-st.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, ONE THAT has been established about 20 years. It is located in the business part of the City, is a first-rate stand, and a good opportunity for any one acquainted with the business. Terms made easy. Real Estate or Stocks taken in exchange. Address O., *Times* office.

REAL ESTATE FOR BANK STOCK.—A party owning a store and lot on Broadway, which is now leased to good tenants, would be willing to exchange the same for stocks of our New-York City Banks. Address Box No. 1,595 Post-Office.

$300.—PARTNER WANTED IN A LIGHT and lucrative cash business. Any active person willing to travel will find this an excellent opportunity to become connected with one of the best enterprises of the day. Apply at No. 195 Broadway, room No. 2.

WANTED—THREE SECOND-HAND TEN-PIN Alleys. Address BOWLING, this office.

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS FOR SALE for cash, or first-class City property at prices that will pay a large profit to any purchaser. It will be shown conclusively to any party desiring to purchase that each acre will average in timber standing from $30 to $50 per acre, exclusive of the value of the land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED—IN EXchange for desirable stock of a city company. The lands must be free from swamp, with a perfect title and warrantee deeds. Address for one week full particulars to Box No. 705 Post-Office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

TO CAPITALISTS OR MERCHANTS WANTING A SAFE INVESTMENT.—For sale, 60 vacant lots in the 1st Ward of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., commanding a fine view of the Lake and Bay. These lots are situated on an elevation of from 50 to 75 feet above the level of the Lake, and are now coming into market for first-class residences. There is no city in the West that has increased more steadily for ten years, or has a better basis for a continued growth than Milwaukee. Without any railroad facilities, until within the last three years, its population has increased from 7,000 in 1848, to 40,000 in 1857. With its present railroad advantages, and enjoying the best harbor on the Lake, its future growth may be judged of. If preferred by the purchaser, a well-assorted stock of Dry Goods at market prices would be taken as part payment in lieu of cash, to the amount of $25,000 to $30,000. Balance in payments of one, two and three years, with interest semi-annually at 7 per cent. Title to the above property indisputable. For further particulars, address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,391, Cincinnati Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT first-class four-story house in 34th-st., brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—A NICE SMALL BRICK HOUSE, NO. 102 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, wash trays, gas and all the gas fixtures, &c., &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of TERENCE KOEN, No. 123 East 24th-st., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 8 P. M.

TO LET—TO RESPECTABLE FAMILIES THE dwelling part of three of the new row of buildings on the west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; buildings 25x50, finished, with baths, gas, &c.; arranged for two families to each building; also, the stores in said buildings. For particulars, apply from 12 to 2 P. M. to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN. A very fine free-stone front house, in First Place, Brooklyn, will be rented for the Winter, and if agreeable, the family, which is very small, will remain as boarders. The house is full furnished. For particulars inquire of F. COLTON, No. 59 Beekman-st.

TO LET—PART OF A LARGE HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, in 2d-av., comprising parlor, dining-room, two bedrooms, kitchen and room adjoining, and an abundance of closet-room; all on one floor; a very desirable locality and suite of rooms for a small, genteel family. Address HOUSE, Box No. 114 *Tribune* office.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, pleasantly situated on the West side of the City, near 25d-st., with gas, hot and cold bath, range, &c., containing twelve rooms. Rent to 1st May next only $200. Apply to DANIEL O'BRIEN, No. 59 William-st., third floor.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Sing Sing, 1½ miles from the Railroad Station; will be rented until the 1st of May next, at a moderate rent, to a desirable tenant. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich, corner Dey-st.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, HOUSE, barn, wagon-house, and about ten acres of good land for a market gardener, about four miles from the ferry. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the place or at the yard No. 361 3d-st., New-York, near the East River.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO 659 (old No. 669) Greenwich-st., to a small family. Rent will be reasonable. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 128 MAIDEN-LANE. POSSESSION given immediately. Apply to J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

STEAM-POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In house No. 448 Water-st., second and third floors, well lighted, plenty of power, spacious and easy of access, suitable for almost any kind of manufacturing business. Will be let on good terms to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY. Must be in a desirable location, say between 4th and 20th sts., brick or stone front, full size lot; the house must have all the modern improvements; would take it on a lease. Address B. R., at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, BEtween Washington and Union squares, and Broadway and 6th-av., for six months. Address W., Box No. 2,719 Post-Office.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FOR SURROGATE,

ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Xth, XIth, XIIIth and XVIIth WARDS.

The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met at Union Hall on Monday evening, 19th inst., and unanimously nominated SMITH ELY, JR., of the XVIIth Ward, as candidate for Senator.

NORMAN McLEOD, Chairman.

DAVID HOGG and J. J. DYMOND, Secretaries.

PROCLAMATION!—IN PURSUANCE OF A Resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a Reward of $100 for the detection of any person voting or attempting to vote illegally; or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his vote illegally, or to go into any Ward or Election District for that purpose at the ensuing Election to be held in this City, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder or District-Attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.

Given under my hand at the Mayor's Office.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1857.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—For Senator, GEORGE W. MONROE.—At a meeting of the American Convention held Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, at Clark's Hall, 42d-st., G. W. Monroe was unanimously nominated the candidate of the American Party for the Seventh Senatorial District.

ALONZO STONE, Chairman.

CHARLES T. BALCOM, Secretary.

XIIth Ward—John L. Farrington, Charles T. Balcom. *XIXth Ward*—Alonzo Stone, William Clark. *XXth Ward*—Thomas Forrester, George Gillen. *XXIst Ward*—Lewis Corser, B. G. Garrison. *XXIId Ward*—S. M. Mawbery, A. L. Jackson.

NOTICE.—A MASS MEETING OF COLORED citizens will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Nov, 2, 1857, at Spring-street Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., for the purpose of determining how our suffrage shall be cast at the ensuing election, and also as to the approaching charter election.

Questions of the highest importance are before us. Come, and let us counsel together.

J. W. C. PENNINGTON,	J. J. SIMONS,
ED. V. CLARK,	R. D. KENNEY,
ALEX. DUNCAN,	WASHINGTON HOWELL,
JEREMIAH POWERS,	Dr. J. S. C. MURRAY.

EIGHTH WARD.—THE RESIDENTS OF THE VIIIth Ward are cautioned against paying any money for the benefit of the Republicans of the said Ward except to Messrs. Wm. E. Smith, Jr., Wm. H. Albertson, Henry A. Morgan, Olcott Rhines and G. W. Schaffer, they being the only persons authorized to collect the same. The room No. 185 Spring-st., will be open every evening on and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, until the election. By order of the Association.

JOHN J. SILLCOCK, Pres.

JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. W. PAULDING, } Secs.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN RALLY.—A grand Ratification Meeting to respond to the Republican Nominations for State, City and County and Judicial officers, and for member of Assembly from the Ninth Assembly District, will be held on SATURDAY EVENING next, Oct. 31, at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., at 7½ o'clock. The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting: Wm. M. Evarts, E. Delafield Smith, David D. Field, Horace Greeley, Jno. B. Bigelow, Isaac Dayton, Wm. C. Russell, Wm. H. Bull, and a number of others.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—DEMOcratic Republican Regular Nomination for Member of Assembly, GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.

MOSES D. GALE, Chairman.

Capt. NELSON TAYLOR, Secretary.

REGULAR AND UNANIMOUS NOMINATION.—SEVENTH DISTRICT.—For Assembly—PHILIP W. ENGS.—This District embraces parts of the IXth and XVth Wards, and is bounded as follows: By the west side of Broadway from 4th to 14th-st., south side of 14th-st. to West-st., along West to Christopher-st., up Christopher along the north side of 4th to Broadway.

WHIGS OF THE XIITH WARD, AROUSE. The "Old Line Whigs" of the XIIth Ward are cordially invited to attend a public meeting, for registration and organization, at Farrington's Hall, cor. 3d-av. and 128th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock.

"MANY WHIGS."

NOMINEE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIcan Knickerbocker Citizens' and Whig Parties—For Judge of the Marine Court of the City of New-York: WILLIAM H. BROWNE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The members are requested to meet at the rooms of the Society, No. 3 Chambers-st., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock, to proceed thence to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, from his late residence at No. 249 Broome-st.

THOS. C. FAULKNER, Sec. WM. McCREA, President.

LOST AND FOUND.

TAKE NOTICE.—LOST.—A MORTGAGE FOR land in Monroe County, Illinois, together with four promissory notes, drawn by Friedrick Walhause in favor of John J. Bishoff; said notes were dated on 20th of April, 1855, for $400 each. All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate said notes, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid on the return of said notes to HENRY SONHORR, corner of 54th-st. and 9th-av., and no questions asked.

PROOF-SHEETS LOST—IN A WALL-STREET stage, some weeks ago. The finder will leave them at the office of the *Times*.

S. A. VAUGHAN.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of Hudson River Institute, At Claverack, N. Y., Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. [illegible] modern languages are taught by resident [illegible] the means for conferring a thorough academic [illegible] are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES [illegible] plications at her residence, and circulars [illegible] may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., [illegible] way, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE [illegible]—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL [illegible] Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate [illegible] commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November. The arrangements of the School and family [illegible] to youth of all ages, from ten years upward [illegible] prepared for College or for business. Terms [illegible] num. For further information, or for circulars [illegible]

C. B. WARRING, OTIS BISBEE.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND [illegible] MULLEN'S Classical, French, English [illegible] School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in [illegible] term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared [illegible] counting-room. Those between the ages of [illegible] are under the care of a female teacher. The [illegible] is open to all departments. Circulars may be had [illegible] the school rooms, and at the bookstores of [illegible] WOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. [illegible]

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL [illegible] AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway [illegible] ner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistants [illegible] and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as [illegible] taught in school. There is a Primary Department [illegible] boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had [illegible] school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S [illegible] store, No. 683 Broadway.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS AND CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals; the healthiest place in New-England; [illegible] thorough; discipline strict; accommodations [illegible] and terms moderate. Three or four more young gentlemen will be received in the institution. Address the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, No. 20 Nassau-st.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 136 [illegible] av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the [illegible] September.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Persons wishing to prepare practically for business may procure private instruction at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, and learn more in one month than in years at ordinary schools. Seats may be secured this day at only $5 each branch. Regular terms, $10.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT [illegible] ford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMS, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—AND Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 [illegible] st., up-stairs.

$1 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—Regular charge $10. Lessons day and evening, for this week only. Pupils will have until the 1st of January to take their lessons. Call this day, enter your name and bring the dollar with you in gold or silver. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILItary Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons. J. H. TYNG.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. [illegible] Broadway.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 285 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady of experience desires to form an engagement as teacher of the English branches; is fully competent to teach in a seminary, take charge of a school, or instruct in a family, either at the South or any place where she might find a pleasant opening. References given. Call or address No. 38 West Seventeenth-st.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING-School in this City, a resident English or Scotch governess who can teach the English branches thoroughly. One who understands French will be preferred. Apply at No. 38 Union-square.

MATHEMATICS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., *Times* Office.

ORGANIST.—A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation as organist in a church (this City) for one year, and would consider the practice on a good instrument equivalent to salary. A line addressed to AMATEUR, *Times* Office, will be responded to.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion in a private family or school, to teach English and Music. References given and required. Address INSTRUCTION, box No. 842 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND TWO or three single rooms with board, may be obtained at No. 105 West 14th-st.; the house is strictly first-class, and was leased by its present occupant last May, by whom it has been renewed and furnished with every comfort and convenience. Small children not received, and those who only wish low-price board, please not apply.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, QUIET, RESPECTABLE family, occupying a house with modern improvements, in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let two well-furnished rooms with partial board to two or three gentlemen who are willing to pay liberal board for the comforts of a home. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,868 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, their second story, consisting of three furnished rooms, to a gentleman and wife. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—THE FRONT ROOMS ON THE second floor, furnished or unfurnished, to let, with board. Apply at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family, occupying a first-class house, in Pacific-st., between Henry and Clinton, would let to a gentleman and wife a front room and bedroom attached, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address J. C., Box No. 886 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen may find good accommodations, with a family who will have no other boarders. The house is modern built, convenient to the Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, McPHERSON, *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 186 ATLANtic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

HOME WANTED FOR THE WINTER IN a strictly private family, wishing to reduce expenses. Two rooms for a gentleman and his wife; location to be between 4th and 7th avs.; references given and required. Address S, Box No. 672 Post Office.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE, No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.

Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.

Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also at the Board of Brokers.

To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make *bona fide* sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stock, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list.

SPECIAL SALE

THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st..

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—Will sell, THIS DAY, Oct. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

$1,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1892.
$14,000 Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1870 Bonds.
$20,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank.........$100 each.
10 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Company.......$50 each.
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company....$50 each.
20 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Company..$50 each.
20 shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Company.........$50 each.

Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during the sale. Regular sale MONDAY, Nov. 2. Special sale TUESDAY. Regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also special sales on every other days. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

[illegible] LUDLOW, Jr. & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY AT THE MERchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock:

$[illegible] Michigan Southern 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 18[illegible] (hypothecated.)
$2,000 [illegible] Wheeling 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1873, (hypothecated.)
$1,[illegible] City of Cincinnati 6 per cent. Bonds, (hypothecated.)
[illegible] and Amboy Railroad Stock.
[illegible] Marine Ins. Co.........$100 each
[illegible] Life Ins. and Trust Co..........$100 each

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL, AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., superb private collection of pictures, water colors, statuary, etc., the gallery of J. M. Burt, Esq., collected by him with great care during a series of years; most of them are works of the first American artists, and were painted to order. Among the pictures will be found a view of Vermont, by A. B. Durand; Coming Storm, by do.; a view among the Adirondack Mountains, by Kensett; Lake George, do., with others by this artist; Mountain Scenery, by F. E. Church; Fall and Winter scenes, by Gignoux; superb head, by Elliott; several landscapes, by Casilear; flights, groups, horses, etc., by Ranney; Harvest Scene, by T. Cole, purchased from the family; several very fine pictures by J. F. Cropsey; some fine landscapes, etc., by Wm. Hart, Boutelle, Doughty, Oddie, Cafferty, J. H. Hill, George Innes, Nahl, Wenderoff, Oertel, George Flagg, Coleman, J. M. Hart, Shattuck and Gifford. Also, works of great merit by Sidney B. Percey, Swerbach; sketches by Leutz, Vandenburgh, Crebsol, Fragonard, Teniers, Moncheron, Robert of Brussels, Merile, Luncret, Detriecy, Wouters, Van Spandum, and others. Also, superb water-colors by Joshua Crystall, David Cox, Steinfield, Wandersford, Corbould, Roubothani, Varley, Prout, Cropsey, W. H. Pyne, Copley, Fielding, A. Kauffman, Turner, Holf, and others. Also, a beautiful statue, in marble, of Cupids wrestling for the heart, by Delmedico, with a scagliola pedestal.

The above choice collection can be examined, as above, one week before the sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, OCT. 31, the entire elegant furniture of house No. 80 Greene-st., all made by first-class City maker, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, rosewood centre tables, pianoforte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, curtains, cornices, oil-paintings, vases, statuary, &c. Bedrooms—mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, curled hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows, table linen, bed do., warranted, stair carpets, hall and basement oil-cloths, enameled cottage suites, together with basement and kitchen furniture, China, crockery and glassware, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues at house morning of sale.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, THIS DAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, just received from a party relinquishing housekeeping and to be sold to the highest bidder, consisting of beds, bedding, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, parlor suites, etageres, crockery, cutlery, carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c., &c. Also, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber and dining room furniture, oil-paintings, mirrors, fancy goods, &c., &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF DAMAGED DRY Goods, household furniture, French plate mirrors, 100 Cottage bedsteads, 200 chairs, &c., &c.

F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., by order of the Assignees, a very large assortment of damaged dry goods of various styles and qualities. Among the lot may be found 100 pairs of blankets, 200 pairs of gents' drawers and shirts, merino vests, hosiery, &c., also a large lot of new and second-hand furniture, mirrors, bedsteads, chairs, sofas, bookcases, parlor suites, oil-paintings, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. On MONDAY, Nov. 2, at No. 177 Amity-st., Brooklyn, very extensive assortment of household furniture from basement to attic. Catalogues will be at the rooms this morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites covered in crimson brocatel, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes covered in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers, arm and parlor chairs covered in hair-cloth, mahogany marble-top, side, pier and centre tables, lounges covered in brocatel, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut do., mahogany marble-top washstands, dressing bureaus, lace curtains and cornices, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth matting, &c. Also, an assortment of China, glass and crockery ware. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF the balance of a wholesale stock of dry goods at No. 92 Chambers-st., New-York, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M. The undersigned will sell at auction at the store No. 92 Chambers-st., a large lot of dry goods, &c., the balance of stock of Williams & Powers, wholesale dry goods dealers. Terms cash; current funds. Goods can be seen at 9 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale.

WILLIAM REMMER,
J. M. ACKLEY, } Assignees.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

OFFICE NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, buggy and harness, a most complete and stylish turn-out; mare, long tail, 6 years old, can trot in 3 minutes; Hamiltonian stock buggy of Brewster's make, square box, has not been used a dozen times; new harness in complete order.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Offices No. 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, at No. 23 Nassau-st., about 10,000 sugar-box Shooks in fine order, suitable for the West India market, without reserve. Terms cash, City funds.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver.

BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Receiver of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, an Association formed under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts additional thereto, or amendatory thereof.

The creditors of the said Association are hereby required to exhibit and establish their demands before me, within thirty days from the 20th day of October, inst., the time of my appointment as such Receiver, at the late place of business of said Association, at the junction of Fulton and Washington sts.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 22, 1857. JNO. L. SPADER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1857.

CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 1 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.

Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.

We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.

DAVIS & BIRNEY,
No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governer.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are invited to examine at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st., a practical plan to save their Stock, release their road from its embarrassment and save the unsecured Bonds and Stock from total loss.

The plan is to secure a cash subscription of not less than 10 per cent. on the Stock, the amount realized to be expended in taking up the floating debt, and removing the chattel mortgage on the rolling stock.

The Company will give the subscribers a certificate for the amount paid in, bearing 7 per cent. interest, and secured by a deposit in the Trust Company of Mortgage Bonds of double the amount.

The Committee earnestly recommend the Stockholders to give immediate attention to the subject.

CHAS. H. MARSHALL, URIAH J. SMITH,
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, GEO. KINNEY,
JOHN T. AGNEW, D. A. CUSHMAN,
ERASTUS BROOKS, WM. D. MURPHY,
JOHN H. GOURLIE,
And others of the Committee.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest falling due 1st November next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after Monday, the 2d day of November next, on presentation of the proper Coupons, at the office of the Cashier of the Company at Toledo, Ohio.

The great difficulty of remitting funds from the West prevents payment being made in New-York.

The Coupons above mentioned will be received as cash in payment on subscriptions to the Second General Mortgage Bonds of the Company now offered to the stockholders. GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD—No. 28 Exchange place.

To the holders of the abovenamed Bonds: You are requested to report to me in writing (if not already reported to F. A. Lane, Esq., or myself) the amount of Bonds you hold of said Road, and whether 8 or 10 per cent. You are also requested to pay $5 on each Bond of $1,000, to pay costs of suit for foreclosure, which is now progressing for your benefit. D. D. WILLIAMSON,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1857. Trustee.

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 30, 1857. }

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, are requested to present for payment the interest warrants due in New-York, Nov. 1, 1857, to FRANK S. BOND at No. 21 Nassau-st. S. S. L. HOMMEDIEU, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 28, 1857.—The interest which will be due on the Bonds of this Company on the 1st day of November next, will be paid on presentation of the interest warrants at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treas.

$14,000.—FOR SALE—A BOND AND MORTgage for $14,000 on valuable improved property, located in one of the business streets crossing and near Broadway, west side. Property worth three times the amount, and the very best of bondsmen. Apply to E. JONES, No. 64 Fulton-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $30,000 OF Bonds issued on the first day of May, 1856, by the City of Milwaukee to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due Nov. 1, 1857, will be paid on that day by the Ocean Bank.

P. HANDY, Cashier.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
No. 29 Exchange-place, New-York, Oct. 30, 1857. }

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE and Crawfordsville Railroad Co., due on Nov. 1, will be paid at this office. GEO. P. FITCH, Sec'y.

HUDSON COUNTY BANK, JERSEY CITY, Oct. 30, 1857.

THE BILLS OF THIS BANK OF THE denomination of tens and upwards with checks certified, will be redeemed at par at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., New-York.

A. A. HARDENBERGH, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO IN this City on New-York Central Railroad Company Bonds, and Albany City 6 per cent. Stock, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1857.

RAMAPO AND PATERSON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due on the 1st of November on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after the 2d.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic.

H. A. TUCKER, Treasurer.

THE BILLS OF THE WOODBURY BANK, Conn., will be redeemed at the Mercantile Bank, New-York, at ¼ per cent. discount.

D. CURTISS, President,

THE SMALL BILLS OF THE NEWARK (New-Jersey) Banks are received by us at ¼ per cent. discount. VAN VLEEK, READ & DREXEL,
No. 27 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y., PROVIDENCE & BOSTON R. R. CO.
No. 37 William-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1857. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a-half per cent., (2½,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 5th of November next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of November. GEO. C. SCHWACOFER, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct 30, 1857. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave dépôt corner White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¼ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¼ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., —Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-sts, No. 259—Forsyth-st., Nos. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.,—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.,—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.,—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857. }

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS from an act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857:

SECTION 21. "It shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday, or upon any day of public election, within the said 'The Metropolitan Police District,' under a penalty of $50 for each offence; to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the county wherein the offence is committed, for the benefit of the Police Contingent Fund, hereby authorized; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by its proper orders in respect thereto. It shall be the duty of the said Board to prevent any booth or box for the distribution of tickets at any election to be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the said District.

SECTION 22. "It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail or Penitentiary, if there be a Penitentiary in the county where the conviction is had, not less than one year nor exceeding two years, or by fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in 'The Metropolitan Police District,' or upon any member of the Police force thereof, when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against the law of the State, committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being such member, with a fraudulent design."

Published by order of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Supt. of Police.

PLANS FOR THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park offer the following premiums for the four designs for laying out the Park which may be selected,

For the first	$2,000	For the third	$750
For the second	1,000	For the fourth	500

The plans to become the property of the Board.

Topographical plans may be consulted, and particulars obtained at the office of the Board, room No. 10, Bank of Commerce Building. A limited number of photographic sketches of the ground may be obtained by applying to the Clerk of the Board.

All designs must be presented to the Board by the first day of March, 1858.

The Board reserve the right to reject any or all plans.

JNO. A. C. GRAY,
CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, } Committee.
ANDREW H. GREEN,

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.

Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating the following Bonds of the City of Wheeling, viz.: Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 33, 44 and 108. Payment of interest upon the same has been stopped. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

KEROSENE
OILS
AT NO. 50 BEAVER-ST.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.......1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.........1857	Wednesday, July 8......1857
Saturday, July 18.......1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.........1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5......1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2......1857
Saturday, Sept. 26......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10........1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24........1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.........1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.........1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9......1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin............$130 | Second Cabin............$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE		From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.	
Saturday	Oct. 24	Saturday	Nov. 14
Saturday	Dec. 5	Saturday	Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New-York, Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'ay, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin............$80 | Second Cabin............$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel,	Saturday, Oct.31	Weds'day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct.31	Saturd'y, Nov.28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT—TO SAIL NOV. 14.—The first-class paddle-wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will leave for Bremen direct on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from pier No. 37 North River.

First Cabin	$80
Second Cabin	50
Steerage	30

Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken.

For freight or passage, apply to E. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st., or to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William st., corner Beaver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. J. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 4, N. R., at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9¾ A. M.; 1½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.

Monthly soirées for children's parents.

Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.

For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

ASSEMBLIES AT A. DODWORTH'S Dancing Academies will commence in Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, on Monday, Nov. 2: in New-York, No. 806 Broadway, on Wednesday, Nov. 4. To be continued weekly during the season. For ladies and gentlemen who can dance, but desirous of learning the Lancer Quadrille, German Cotillion, Polish Mazurka, and other newer dances, these Assemblies afford excellent opportunities, being at the same time useful as well as economical evening amusements. For terms, &c., send for Circular.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S CLASSES FOR dancing, &c., are open at No. 54 East 13th-st. Pupils can commence at any time. On Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½ in the afternoon for ladies, and 7½ in the evening for gentlemen. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3½ P. M. for misses and masters. All the dances and quadrilles taught in the first quarter. Circulars can be obtained at the school.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

WANTED—A FEW HORSES TO KEEP FOR THE Winter in the country. Terms moderate. Address CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

The original and genuine article. This celebrated extract will speedily purify the blood, equalize the circulation, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate disease. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by druggists generally.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!
—HELMBOLD'S Extra of Buchu cures Gravel.
HEDMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community: hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the TRIESEMAR in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Observe that the genuine TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $9 and $27.

They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:

Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. W. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; G. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Wadleigh, Lawrence, Mass; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.

Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies: in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be seen tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.

AGENTS—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the *ne plus ultra*. All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

PILES.—DR. ABERNETHY'S GREAT EUROPEAN REMEDY—Highly recommended by the Faculty of Physicians, London, is now introduced in America, and all who suffer from that distressing complaint, the PILES, should purchase one bottle and thereby obtain a speedy cure.

Sold at the store of WM. J. HANNINGTON, No. 820 Broadway. Price 50 cents a bottle.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; office No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

California and Southern risks taken.

Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

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THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers.
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—DAVID M. TALMAGE against PETER GILLIGAN, James Bolton and Sarah his wife, Milo M. Parish, Wm. R. Stafford, James Ryne, Marrek J. Parish, Abijah H. Clark, Bank of Pawling, James Burns, Wm. Welch, Thomas S. Purdy, George T. Ross, Ebenezer A. Preston and Albert J. Akin, Executors of Ebenezer Preston, deceased, Ebenezer A. Preston and Egbert Sheldon.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the town of White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 12, 1857.

ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Suit 2.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 13th day of August, 1857.

ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o24-1aw6wS* No. 9 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—DAVID M. TALMAGE against PETER GILLIGAN, James Bolton and Sarah his wife, Milo M. Parish, William R. Stafford, James Ryne, Marrek J. Parish, Abijah H. Clark, Bank of Pawling, James Burns, William Welch, Thos. S. Purdy, George T. Ross, Ebenezer A. Preston and Albert J. Akin, Executors of Ebenezer Preston, deceased, Ebenezer A. Preston and Egbert Sheldon.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not. ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Westchester, at the town of White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 12, 1857.

ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Suit 1.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 13th day of August, 1857. ANDERSON & WYATT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 9 Nassau-street.
o24-1aw6wS*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID LINES against JOSEPH ALSTON and WILLIAM ALGERNON ALSTON, Jr.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To JOSEPH ALSTON and WILLIAM ALGERNON ALSTON, Jr.,—*Sirs:* You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 12, 1857. ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, New-York.

N. B.—The summons and complaint in the above entitled action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 14th day of October, 1857.
o31-1aw6wS* ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE SUMMIT COUNTY BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 2d day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Sept. 25, 1857.
s26-1aw6wS* WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE FARMERS' BRANCH BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 14th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Sept. 25, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
s26-1aw6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MAD RIVER VALLEY BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand dollars with interest from the 2d day of Septembr, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1857. WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
s26-1aw6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEED, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1857.

LEWIS B. BROWN,
my23-1aw6mS* WM. SMITH BROWN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE STEERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lawrence Waterbury, No. 253 Front-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1857.

LAWRENCE WATERBURY, Administrator.
MARY STEERS, Administratrix.
jy11-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. 53 Pitt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.

JOHN R. MARSH,
s19-1aw6mS* STEWART E. CLARK, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 175 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of December next. Dated New-York, June 5, 1857. WM. H. TUNIS,
je6-1aw6mS Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of GEORGE B. OVER, No. — Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1857.

o24-1aw6mS* GEORGE B. OVER,
LEVI HART, } Executors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.

By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 63 Wall-st.

(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles,
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 178 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.

We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Street Commissioner's Case and the Corporation Counsel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: An article appeared in the TIMES on Thursday last, relative to the Street Commissioner's case, and the suits brought by the clerks and heads of bureaux, appointed by Mr. DEVLIN, against the Corporation to recover their salaries, which was as unjust to the Counsel to the Corporation, as it is erroneous in its statement of facts. In that article the following language is used:

"Whether the Corporation Counsel considered that an appeal from so distinguished a tribunal as the Justices' Court of the Second District would be useless, and therefore concluded to abandon the cause of his clients, we are not informed, but certain it is that *no appeal was taken*, and the Comptroller has accordingly been *compelled* to submit to the final decision of Justice O'CONNOR, and pay the judgment.

The amount already paid to DEVLIN's clerks, for doing nothing, exceeds $10,000."

Now the facts are these: On the 16th day of June, 1857, CHARLES DEVLIN was duly nominated by the Mayor of the City of New-York as Street Commissioner, and on the 16th day of June, 1857, that nomination was confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. The Common Council, the Mayor, the Counsel to the Corporation, and almost all the other officers of the City Government, have never ceased to recognize Mr. DEVLIN as such Street Commissioner; and there has as yet been no decision, by any of the Courts before which the controversy which is pending between Mr. CONOVER and Mr. DEVLIN has been brought, that the former is, or that the latter is not, the Street Commissioner of the City, duly and legally appointed.

There is but one method of trying the title to an office, and that is, by an action in the nature of a *quo warranto*; and no such action, at the time the suits mentioned in the article aforesaid were brought, had been commenced by, or determined against, either of the claimants to the office of Street Commissioner.

By the 21st section of the Charter of 1857, the heads of the Departments have power to appoint and remove the Chiefs of Bureaux and Clerks in their respective Departments. Mr. DEVLIN, as the head of the Street Department, did duly appoint the heads of the Bureaux and the Clerks in this Department. The ordinances of the Corporation provide that a stated salary shall be paid to such officers.

On the 8th day of August, 1857, nineteen suits were commenced against the Corporation in the Second District Court, five of which were brought by the heads of Bureaux and fourteen by Clerks.

The Corporation Counsel was, at that time, engaged in supporting the title of Mr. DEVLIN as Street Commissioner, *under the direction of the Common Council*. He could not, therefore, in the actions in the District Court, deny that DEVLIN was such Street Commissioner. Answers were, therefore, put in, denying that the plaintiffs ever entered upon their duties as such officers, or that they ever performed such duties, or that the defendants (the Corporation) were indebted to the plaintiff in any amount whatever. On the trial the plaintiffs proved that they had been appointed to their respective offices by Mr. DEVLIN—that they had discharged their duties as such officers—that the salaries, as fixed by law, were of the amount in the complaints stated, and the Justice accordingly rendered judgment in their favor. Every objection and exception, technical or otherwise, except as aforesaid, that could be raised, was taken upon the trial, and the causes were fought with the utmost energy and zeal.

Upon the rendition of judgment against the Corporation, the Counsel advised the Comptroller that there were no valid grounds of appeal, but stated his willingness to allow an appeal to be taken and prosecuted, in his name, by any person whom the Comptroller might select, and the papers were actually placed, by the Comptroller, into the hands of an able and competent Counsel, who returned them, stating that there was no chance of ultimate success on an appeal. Under such circumstances, the judgments were paid by the Comptroller.

Subsequent suits have, it is true, been brought by the parties aforesaid, to recover salary which has subsequently accrued, but the aggregate of the judgments does not reach the sum of $10,000, or exceed the sum of $5,000, as stated in your article.

Parties who, under the employment of Mr. DEVLIN, have performed work for the City have also brought suits, and have recovered judgments; but in each case the work was fairly within the scope of the powers confided to the Street Commissioner, and the employment by DEVLIN, performance of the work, and its value, was clearly proved.

Until within three or four weeks, it has been impossible to stay proceedings on appeals from the judgment of a Justice of a District Court, in consequence of the conflict between the Superior Court and the Common Pleas as to which Court should entertain such appeals; and in one case, where an appeal was taken by the Corporation, the judgment in the Court below was enforced, notwithstanding such appeal, and the execution and service of an undertaking on appeal. Under such circumstances, even if there had been good grounds for appeal, there would have been little or no efficacy in taking the same.

Therefore, there is no ground for censuring the action of the Counsel to the Corporation in reference to the suits aforesaid. He has done his duty, and his whole duty, and has afforded every facility for an appeal from the judgments in the cases before Judge O'CONNOR, although his own professional opinion was adverse to the necessity or efficacy of an appeal; and, it is but just to him to state, that amid the numerous and vexatious litigations with which the Corporation is now harrassed—many of which should never have been incurred—he has resorted to every defence which ingenuity or ability could devise, to shield and to save the Corporation from liability.

The business of the office which he holds has increased four-fold within the past few months. Suits are brought for claims to which there is no valid defence, and the Counsel to the Corporation is expected, by some miracle, to create a defence, and avoid a judgment against the City.

Amid all these difficulties the present Counsel has discharged the duties of his office zealously, efficiently and conscientiously—neglecting no duty, and shrinking from no responsibility—declining to advocate positions which were unsound in law, but tenaciously clinging to, and insisting upon, every legal or equitable right of his clients—and it is for the people of this community to say whether they expect him to perform his duties in another or different manner.

TRUTH.

Disgraceful Fight in the City Hall—Possibly Fatal Result.

Two rowdies met yesterday in the City Hall, close by Mayor WOOD's office door, and, after a few words of mutual abuse, pitched into and mauled each other, blacked each other's eyes, and before the affair was completely ended one of them had his skull fractured. The belligerents were THOMAS CONNOR, Foreman of No. 16 Hose, and TIMOTHY DONOVAN, or, "for short," "Ted Dunn," as his fellows call him. "Ted" used to be foreman of the same No. 16 Hose. He is the man who under the reign of Commissioner SELAH had the repairing of tin roofs. Our readers will remember that he put in a bill of $900 for repairing a single roof, and got his money for it, though the Aldermanic Committee—of which Mr. TUCKER was Chairman—allowed that it was scarcely worth $40. He is an Irishman by birth, but has been for some years a resident of the Seventeenth Ward, where he has been a valuable man on election days, always voting the Democratic ticket once at least. Latterly, now indeed, he is a Night Inspector in the Custom House. Between CONNOR and DONOVAN a grudge has long lain.

DONOVAN is alleged to have levied pretty heavy contributions for political purposes upon the members of Hose Company No. 16, while its foreman, and to have appropriated the money to his own use. He stoutly denied the want of faith, but CONNOR insists that it is truth notwithstanding. Hence the quarrel. The two met yesterday, accidentally perhaps, in the City Hall, when DONOVAN made a precipitate attack on CONNOR. The first blow was well directed fetching the blood streaming from CONNOR's nose. Seeing that DONOVAN had several friends backing him up, while he was alone, CONNOR backed his way out, as expeditiously as he could, to the County Clerk's office. The doors were fastened. He washed the blood from his face and found that a swelled nose and a bloody shirt bosom was about the extent of his injuries.

After waiting a little while and thinking the coast clear, CONNOR ventured from his lock-up in company with a man named ROBERT MCINTYRE. DONOVAN and his friends had been lying in wait, for he had hardly stepped into the hall when DONOVAN, followed by a number of First Ward shoulder-hitters, rushed upon him, knocking him down, and after he was prostrate kicking and beating him in a most brutal manner. DONOVAN's friends united also in the assault. It was hardly a moment after the second attack was made before fifty persons were gathered around the spot, but not the slightest attempt was made to stop the fun, except by Mr. MCINTYRE, the friend of CONNOR, who meanwhile received some uncomfortable bruises for his interference. CONNOR attempted to strike and kick back, but in less than three minutes he lost his power even of self-defence, and lay helpless on the pavement, his face and head a livid mass of bruised flesh. He was taken up senseless and carried into the Councilmen's Clerk's office. A physician who was present pronounced his skull fractured. Officer CARR, of the Sixth Precinct, hearing of the affray, came to the hall and had the injured man removed to the City Hospital. The attacking party fled, with DONOVAN at their head, so soon as CONNOR was picked up. The physician at the Hospital considers CONNOR in an exceedingly critical condition.

The above bloody and shocking affray, as has been stated, occurred at the door of the Mayor's office. The Mayor, it will be remembered, since the old Police were disbanded, and his request to be permitted to name his own attendant officers, has allowed no Policemen about the City Hall. Had he accepted the proffer of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, the guilty parties might have been arrested, if the disgraceful affair could not have been prevented.

At midnight, we were assured at the Hospital that CONNOR was sure to live.

Political.

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION IN HONOR OF RICHARD SCHELL.

The announcements of the preparations in progress by the National Democratic Club for a grand torch-light procession "to strike terror in our foes, and evince to our candidate for State Senator, RICHARD SCHELL, Esq., that the Old Ninth intends and will do yeoman service in his behalf," were fulfilled last evening. The procession formed at the junction of Thirteenth and Greenwich streets, at about 8 o'clock, with Alderman BRISLEY as Grand Marshal. Wallace's Band was in attendance, and there were some ten or twelve vehicles of various kinds filled with the Democracy, Transparencies, Roman candles and other fire-works, and on foot there were near one thousand men from the Eighteenth, Sixteenth, Fifteenth and Ninth Wards. The procession marched through the above Wards, firing a small cannon, burning fireworks and creating great excitement as they passed along. At 10 o'clock they reached the residence of Mr. SCHELL in Twenty-first-street, where the gun was fired and a brilliant display of pyrotechnics was made, amid the cheers of the assembly, which now numbered some two or three thousand. Cheers were given for Mr. SCHELL and for the entire State ticket; three times three were given for THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, who was discovered on the balcony, and finally a round was given for Mrs. SCHELL and all the little SCHELLS. The procession then moved on, and after marching through some additional streets, separated for the night.

POLITICAL.—The American and Republican Senatorial Conventions in the Fourth District, met last night and unanimously nominated Dr. SAMUEL HALL, of the Eighth Ward, as the candidate for Senator.

A Committee from each body was appointed to wait upon him and tender him the nomination, and it is understood that he accepts.

THOMAS MCKNIGHT, Esq., (formerly Alderman of the Third Ward,) has received and accepted the nomination of both the above parties for Member of Assembly for the First Assembly District.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!! ATTENTION!!!

NOT $600,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING,

But more than we can sell.

We beg leave to call your attention to the fact that we have a large and well-selected stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing on hand, which we are determined to close out.

We do not make any false representations, but call and you will be satisfied that we are undersold by none.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner Fulton and Nassau streets,
Opposite *Sun* and *Herald* offices.

[Advertisement.]

RICH CLOCKS AND BRONZES,

selected personally by our agent in Europe for our Fall sales, are just opened from ships *Fairfield* and *Logan*, and will be sold at an

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION FOR CASH.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—As is generally the custom of the Manager of this favorite Theatre to give his patrons an extra selected programme on each Saturday evening. he has prepared such for to-night, consisting of three of the principal pieces of the week in one bill, viz.: "Harry Burnham, the Young Continental," "The Warning Hand, or the Statue Lover," and the "Wizard Priest, or the Halls of Fate," the whole of the company appearing. On Monday next, the great Indian drama is to be brought out in fine style. It is from the pen of Mr. J. F. POOLE, and entitled "Wetamo, or the Wampanoags and Narragansetts."

[Advertisement.]

"GRACEFUL AND ELEGANT."—This was the exclamation which fell upon our ears the other day as we passed through Broadway; and supposing that some lovely creature in silk and crinoline had passed, we turned to gratify our curiosity. The person who spoke was looking admiringly at a hat worn by a passing gentleman, and we certainly gave the wearer credit for his taste. "That's one of KNOX's," said some one near us; and the gentleman so lost in admiration started off for the store at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism in its most painful forms, &c., &c. HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for these, as well as diseases of the blood; king's evil, ulcers, cancers, erysipelas and the most virulent diseases of the blood are certain to yield to its purifying and health-giving influence. Certificates of more than a thousand cases in this City alone can be seen at the principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

FRANGIPANNI.—The most delightful and lasting perfume, PIESSE & LUBIN'S Frangipanni, the only genuine. Pestachio nut powder imparts a youthful bloom and natural whiteness to the complexion. Glycerine Jelly for chapped hands. The best assortment of English and French articles for the toilet to be found in this City, at No. 399 Broadway, corner of Walker-street.

[Advertisement.]

DOUBLE DOSES OF FUN.—There is no lack of fun to-day at Barnum's Museum. The new pantomime by the popular Carlo family and the Welsh Nightingale in her character play, both this afternoon and evening. Could anything be more entertaining? Here is an opportunity for enjoyment, seldom offered. The beautiful Aquaria are still there, remember.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—FOWLER AND WELLS announce a course of Free Lectures, by N. SIZER, of their establishment, every night next week, except Wednesday, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken. Examinations daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS AT HALF PRICE.
BRADY'S GALLERY,
Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Private Watchman DOWNS discovered a fire in the carpenter shop of GEORGE DOYLE, in South Ninth-street. He, together with Officers HIPPLE and MORTON, extinguished it before any material damage was done.

ROBBERIES.—The cooper shop of SAMUEL WANDELT, in North Third-street, was entered on Thursday night, and robbed of a quantity of tools. An attempt was made, during the same night, to enter the grocery store of GILES SMITH, corner North Second and Fourth sts., by removing a panel from the door. The thieves are supposed to have been frightened away. The dwelling of S. RITTER, No. 194 South Sixth-street, was robbed, on Thursday afternoon, of a large quantity of clothing, by a beggar woman.

☞ Mr. NOAH WATERBURY, a well-known citizen of Williamsburg, in the event of an organization in the Eastern District for the relief of the poor, proposes to donate $500 for the purpose of aiding those placed in straightened circumstances by being thrown out of employment.

DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Fifty-seventh-street, Brooklyn, on Thursday morning. Coroner BENNETT, of New-Utrecht, held an inquest, when a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered. Further information can be obtained on application to the Coroner.

☞ Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER was installed as Pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of First-place and Clinton-street, on Thursday evening. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trial of Frederick Cueva for the Murder of Oscar De Granval.

HUDSON COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.

The Court assembled at 9½ A. M. yesterday. The audience was large, most of it ladies, and manifested a deep interest in the proceedings. The case will probably be closed to-day. The counsel for the prisoner expect to commence summing up this afternoon, and the Jury will probably retire on Monday afternoon.

Miss Ethalinda Tompkins recalled, said—I am sure that Mr. Paryllaid did not go outside the gate until after the parties fell; I was looking out of the window with my hand on the sill.

By Mr. Dayton—The parties were near the fence when they fell; they leaned against the fence a second before they fell.

Miss Sallie Tompkins, sworn.—I am sister of the last witness; Mr. Paryllaid came to our house on the evening of the affray about 7½ o'clock; Cueva came afterward; that evening Paryllaid, Cueva, his little brother, my sisters and myself went to the Atlantic Garden; we remained there until nearly 10 o'clock; as Cueva was sitting on the dock-log, I saw the pistol in his belt at his back; it was coming out of his belt, and I put my hand upon it; I knew him to have a pistol before this; he was a frequent visitor at the house; about 11 o'clock that evening I was sitting on the piazza with Mr. Cueva; he was in very good humor that evening; we remained on the piazza until about ten minutes past 11—the window of our parlor opens like a door; while we were sitting there some persons came out of Mr. Charles' gate; I think both the Misses Charles came out; afterward Mr. De Granval came out; Cueva asked me who it was, and I told him; the persons went up the street, and Oscar and the Misses Charles remained at the gate; they were there about five minutes; Mr. Cueva said, "Excuse me, I wish to speak with Oscar," and he then went down the steps very slowly, with his cane in his hand; he then went outside the gate, and stood against the fence, between the trees; I then walked to the south part of the stoop; Cueva then left the railing and walked up toward Oscar; the gate was open, and Oscar was outside; Cueva said to him, "Oscar, what you say me this evening;" Oscar then stepped up to Mr. Cueva, and I then heard a struggling; Miss Charles said: "Oscar, come away—Oscar, don't you;" De Granval then seized Cueva round the waist, so that Cueva had but one hand at liberty; Cueva had hold of his cane in the middle, and commenced striking Oscar, when Miss Charles said, "Oh! you rascal;" Cueva then threw his arm over De Granval's shoulder, and they struggled; they went round and round; they fell to the ground, and just as they fell I saw the flash of the pistol, and heard the report; Miss Charles said, "My God! he's shot;" I then went in the parlor, and stood near the sofa; I then heard my brother running down stairs; after he got down I heard some person say that a man was shot; my brother asked Miss Charles who shot him; she replied, "The eldest Cueva," and that he came out of our house; I then went to the door and met Cueva, and then heard some other person in the street say that there was a man shot; Mr. Cueva felt for his pistol.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dayton—I am not engaged to Cueva.

Mr. Dayton—Has he proposed to you? A.—Not exactly; Cueva always wore a vest; I am quite confident that he wore a vest that night, but do not recollect the color; I have been acquainted with Cueva since last January, and I became aware that he carried a pistol about two weeks after this; Cueva struck De Granval with the whip-end of the cane, holding the cane by the middle; he struck him over the back; when they fell down together I saw the flash of the pistol just as they struck the pavement; I did not know which was shot; I let Cueva out of the house that night by the back way.

Dr. Theodore R. Varick was sworn, and examined at considerable length relative to the general effect of gun-shot wounds, and with especial reference to such wounds in the skull and brain; and also as to experiments he had made with pistol-shooting at various distances from the target, with a view of ascertaining the effect of powder—whether or not it would besmear or burn the paper. The result of the experiments showed that at any distance under three feet the powder would manifest itself upon the paper at which it was fired.

The examination of this witness will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, to which hour the Court adjourned.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—There was quite a scene on board a Jersey City ferry-boat Thursday night. A small Irish boy, not more than 6 years old, was being taken back to his father, from whom he had run away *twice*, within a week. At 9 o'clock Thursday night he was caught coming off the boat on the New-York side, alone, having run away a second time to escape the brutality of his father. The child, when lost before, wandered about New-York for a day or two, until picked up and returned. His effort to escape Thursday night was frustrated by a deck-hand on the boat, who took him in charge, and carried him back to his home in Sussex-street, Jersey City. The dread at going home again found vent in piercing screams, which set the passengers in an uproar. The boy's determination and perseverance, and his powers of resistance, were something extraordinary for a child of his years. The father's treatment of his child must have been cruel enough to have produced such a demonstration.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—A convention of delegates from the different wards and townships of Hudson County, under the name of the "People's Convention," was held at Carpenter's Hotel, Hudson City, on Monday afternoon, at which the following nominations were made:

For Sheriff—EPHRAIM PRAY, of Jersey City. [Mr. PRAY had been previously nominated by the American Convention.]

For Coroners—JOHN M. HOPPER, of Hoboken; HENRY STIFF, of Bergen; and HENRY D. HOLT, of Jersey City.

After the County Convention, the delegates from the First and Third Assembly Districts organized and nominated the following candidates for Assembly:

First District—HAZLETON WALKLEY, of Hoboken.
Third District—GARRET VAN HORNE, of Bergen.

No nomination was made for the Second District.

FIRE IN WEST HOBOKEN.—A fire occurred in West Hoboken, Friday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, totally destroying two houses belonging to a Mr. MYERS. The fire originated in a narrow passage between the two buildings, and is supposed to have been the work of design. The loss is estimated at $3,000, for which there is a full insurance in the Jersey City Mutual.

MOVEMENT FOR A VILLAGE CHARTER.—The inhabitants of West Hoboken are moving for a village incorporation. A number of public meetings have been held, at which the subject has been fully discussed, and resolutions adopted to apply to the Legislature for a charter. The subject of name, mode of taxation and boundary lines, is still under discussion, and will be further considered in future meetings.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 30.

$5,000 N. Y. State 6s,'67	100	42 Erie Railroad	10¼
700 N. Y. State 6s,'73	101	22 do	10½
1,300 N. Y. State 6s,'65	99	100 do b30	10½
8,000 Ohio State 6s,'60	94	754 do	10½
8,000 Ohio State 6s,'86	92½	350 do	11
3,600 Ind. State 5s	73	10 do	10¾
7,000 Missouri State 6s	68½	160 do	10⅞
1,000 do	69	100 Cl. & Tol. Railroad	27½
4,000 do	69¼	775 do	27¾
5,000 Cal. State 7s,'70	55	100 do b60	28½
10,000 Virginia 6s	79	150 do	27¼
500 N.Y.Cen.R.R.7s	90	15 New-Jersey R. R.	107
5,000 ErieR.Cn.Bd.'71	26	300 Reading R. R.	34
5,000 do s3	26½	200 do b10	33½
5,000 do	27	100 do	33½
7,000 do	28	700 do	33
6,000 ErieR.Cnv.bs.'62	28	700 do	33¾
500 Hud.Riv.R.1stm.	90	50 Hudson River R. R.	14½
1,000 Goshen Bch. Bds.	47	25 M. S. & N. I. R.	11
3,500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	69	20 do	11½
65 Del.&Hud.Canal Co	94	25 do	12
100 do b60	95½	24 Mich.S.&N.I.pf.stk.	24
12 Bank of America	83	60 do	23
20 American Ex. Bk	67	136 do	22
100 Canton Company	15	35 do	22½
200 do b60	15½	115 Panama Railroad	71
100 Cum. Coal Co	6½	17 do	70½
25 do	6¼	50 do s10	70½
100 do s30	6½	50 do s30	70¼
55 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	74	50 do s30	70½
24 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	65½	35 Gal. & Chicago R.R.	68½
210 do	65¼	50 do	66½
256 do	65	50 do s10	66¼
50 do	65½	50 Chi. & Rk.I.R.R.s15	66
50 do b10	65½	20 do	66½
50 do s15	65½	100 do	67
100 do s10	65¼	150 do s15	66½
56 Ill. Cen. Railroad	82	25 do	66¼
170 do	82½	20 Penn. Coal Co	62
400 do	83		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, this morning, by S. DRAPER:

$2,000 Missouri 6s .... Int. added	67
$5,000 Illinois Central R. R. 7s .... Int. added	68½
$17,000 Dubuque & Pacific R. R. 7s .... Int. added	17
$2,000 Tennessee 6s .... Int. added	72½
10 shares Shoe and Leather Bank	75½
20 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	68
18 shares Sixth-avenue R. R. Co	84
20 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co.	89
40 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.	80½
10 shares U. S. Fire Ins. Co.	108
40 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.	87½
20 shares Mechanics' & Traders' F.Ins.Co.	111@110
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.	87
40 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co.	100
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.	91
Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:	
$3,000 Terre Haute & Al. R.R. 1st m. Int. added	50
$4,000 Milwaukee City 7s .... Int. add.	46½
200 shares American Guano Co.	70
10 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	103
40 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co.	100

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Mo. State 6s	69¼	20 Erie Railroad	11¼
1,000 do	69	100 do	11½
5,000 Brooklyn City 6s	77	700 do	11½
5,000 Ill.C.R.R.Bs s30	68	100 do	11½
15,000 do	68¾	100 do b30	11¾
6,000 E.R.R.2d M.B.'83	57	100 do s10	11½
29 Pac. Mail Stp. Co.	74	200 Reading R. R. b30	32
50 Cumb. Coal Co.	6½	100 do	31¾
10 M.S.& N.I. pf. Stk.	23½	100 do s10	31
60 do	24	5 Mich. Cen. R. R.	39
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	65½	10 Gal. & Chi.R.R.	66½
357 do	65¾	100 Cleve.& Tol.R.R.b10	28
50 do b60	66	9 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	67
50 do s10	65	50 do s10	66¾
100 do	65¼	125 L.Crosse & Mil.R.R.	6
100 do s30	64½		

FRIDAY, Oct. 30—P. M.

The Market for Money continues to show gradual recovery from the recent severe entanglement and pressure, and there is a more confident spirit manifested in the Stock Exchange. The ease in negotiating prime short paper, untainted by the late failures and extension of payments, is chiefly felt in Bank, as private lenders are doing but little through the discount brokers. The Foreign Exchanges are improving, and remitters, to the limited extent they are in funds, are paying 106@107½ ₽ cent. on London for prime bills, 60 days, and 108@108½ for short sight credits on the Bank of England and other well-known parties on the other side. The business for the *North Star* sailing to-morrow is not large. The Domestic Exchanges continue much depressed, particularly on points south of Philadelphia and west of Albany. The rates take the wide range of 85 to 95 ₽ cent. Advices from Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, &c., are to the effect that the opportunity and cost of placing funds in New-York are wholly uncertain. We heard to-day of remittances from Richmond at a cost of 12 ₽ cent., while from Nashville and Cincinnati occasional checks are had at 3@5 ₽ cent. premium. We quote our own brokers' rates to-day on Philadelphia 95, and Boston 99@99½ ₽ cent. Gold 100¼@100⅜ ₽ cent.

The additional rise at the Stock Board to-day was quite marked in Erie shares and bonds. The former went from 10½ to 12½, and the latter were in request at a rise of 2@3 ₽ cent. on the convertible issues, and 5 ₽ cent. on the third mortgage. New-York Central, Reading, and the Western road shares were firm. The bonds of the Illinois Central 1 ₽ cent. lower. Sales this afternoon at 68½ ₽ cent. Sales of the stock in the morning at 82@83 ₽ cent. The general market left off firm this afternoon. The deliveries of Reading to-day were made with a little more ease, and although as much as 34@33½ was paid early in the dealings, the stock sold 31½ at the close. State Stocks advanced 1@2 ₽ cent. Missouri's sold at 69¾ ₽ cent.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $213,276, paid out $341,547, and held at the close $5,493,776.

The *North Star* takes a small shipment in Gold for England to-morrow, and it is not improbable that most of the sovereigns brought out by the *Persia* on Wednesday, will return by the same vessel, as rumors were current on 'Change this afternoon that the suspension by the Banks in New-Orleans had, or would soon become general, thereby evening the Exchanges in that quarter. The cotton and sugar planters on the Mississippi River, as we anticipated last week, are refusing to consign their products to that market for sacrifice, under the very stringent condition of the money market and the difficulty of negotiating bills. This circumstance is seriously embarrassing to the factors, who had accepted bills to mature in October and November, and several heavy failures have transpired.

We understand the settlements on bankers' credits are improving this week. The importing houses, who have thus far stood firm through the pressure, are finding some relief at bank, and if the collections could only be facilitated from the interior they would be further materially assisted by the jobbers. Altogether the steamer to-morrow will take out more cheerful advices than the previous packet. It will be seen that a large business was done to-day on the Corn Exchange in Flour and Grain, of which one-half was for export.

A fortnight ago, this day, we announced, with much astonishment to the public, as it certainly was to the newspaper reporters, the stoppage of payment by the well known private banking firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. We have now the pleasure to state, on competent authority, that the house will resume payment, in full, to-morrow morning, not only for the purpose of meeting promptly all existing engagements, but with the intention of continuing their regular business, as though no interruption had occurred, as indeed, none ought to have occurred, two weeks ago. The suspension of the house with large and unquestioned means being one of the many disagreeable, and under all the circumstances, disheartening incidents of an extraordinary condition of money affairs—illustrating the intensity of a panic which forced wealthy money-lenders to become borrowers and the borrowers, in turn, to stop payment—we take it that their resumption will now be viewed by the public as an indication, the first of the kind since the panic season, that better times are in store for the unfortunate, and that all's not lost of private credit which seemed in danger.

We are glad to know that our reference yesterday to the importance of early attention to funding the floating indebtedness of the five or six leading railways which have recently gone to protest is received with much satisfaction on the Street. There is evidently a growing confidence that the property involves too much real value, besides costing too much money, to be longer discredited or subject to the contingency of foreclosure, for the want of a few millions dollars, scarcely ten per cent. of the cost; and what is true of the half dozen large concerns named in our remarks of Thursday, is equally so of a dozen others involving less important sums. The *completed* railway lines of the country stand in a cost of at least $825,000,000, to which twenty-five or thirty millions may be added as spent upon unfinished work. The whole, divided as nearly as may be according to the latest Treasury statistics, is as follows:

In Railway Capital		$433,286,000
Railway Bonds		303,137,000
County Bonds		13,928,000
City Bonds, whole issue	$79,352,000	
Less for municipal objects	40,000,000	$39,352,000
State Bonds, whole issue	$190,718,000	
Less old debt for Canals, Banking, &c.	130,000,000	$60,718,000
Total railway investment		$850,421,000

Excluding the work in progress and unavailable for traffic and the money spent upon it, our finished lines embrace 24,000 miles, at a cost of $825,000,000. The system of Great Britain embraces only 8,500 miles, and the cost is $1,640,000,000 or £328,000,000 sterling. The present unwarranted depreciation on this immense estate is equal to nearly six hundred millions of dollars, *of which five hundred millions would fall upon our own people*, if existing distrust is permitted to work its full mischief. The very magnitude and startling nature of such a loss, pervading, as it must, every material and financial interest from one end of the country to the other, ought to constitute the strongest of the many pressing incentives to restoration and reform. The next important motive is, that the depreciation is now shown to be, in a very great measure, unreasoning or imaginary. Substantially and by comparison, the property is now, or will be in a year or two, worth nearer its original cost, as a productive investment, than almost any other money investment or debt that has fallen under the panic. Indeed, the reclamation of nearly every other financial interest from the present common involvement depends, if not upon the rapid market rise, certainly upon the gradual appreciation, in popular confidence, of railway securities. In other words, a good share of the threatened loss of five hundred millions of dollars must in some way be averted to enable the merchant to pay in full or make a respectable composition of his debts, and to authorize the banks to resume specie payments at an early day. These securities, poor as many of them have been considered, have come, by comparison, to constitute an essential element in the impending liquidation, equally important to the debtor and creditor class of the community, because of the irreclaimable losses which threaten from mercantile bankruptcy. And the restoration of confidence to their value is also important to the efficiency of the system as the very back-bone, as it were, of the trade with the West, without which a healthy reaction in money affairs is utterly out of the question.

Messrs. EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., & Co. will hold a sale of securities to-morrow, (Saturday,) at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. will pay on and after Monday next, Nov. 2, the half-yearly coupons on the following named securities: City of Cleveland 7 ₽ cent. bonds, issued to the Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad; Indiana Central Railroad 7 ₽ cent. bonds.

The interest on the third mortgage and convertible bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 68 Warren-street, on Monday next.

We have been requested to notice that a meeting of the Stockholders in the Bowery Bank has been called for Monday next. We are not advised of the object. Judge CLERKE has already appointed a Receiver for the Bank, and we understand there is nothing in the condition of its affairs to justify its restoration to active business again. The Receiver is the late Cashier, Mr. N. G. BRADFORD. The proper security was given and the Receiver placed in charge of his trust two weeks ago.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $720,604, against $767,799, the week ending Nov. 1, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool.	167	$54,922	396	$165,496	62	$23,361
Man. of Cotton.	135	30,390	576	126,784	47	7,725
Man. of Silk..	43	30,044	166	169,147	14	9,931
Man. of Flax..	57	10,736	162	35,681	4	966
Miscellaneous..	71	20,813	315	76,591	21	12,324
Total	473	$146,905	1,614	$573,699	148	$54,307
		573,699				146,905
Total entered..		$720,604	Total marketed...			$201,212

The Metropolitan Bank gives notice that the circulating notes of the Troy City Bank, heretofore discredited, will be received in deposit.

Correction.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 30.

The announcement in this morning's *American*, of the failure of E. B. LONG & Co., of this City, is entirely erroneous.

The Rhode Island Banks.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Oct. 30.

The following is the statement of the Rhode Island Banks, not including this city, to Oct. 26:

Circulation	$1,897,192
Deposits	819,226
Loans	8,293,405
Specie	131,583

Money Matters in other Quarters.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 30.

The investigation which has been going on for a week or two past, by the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, into the affairs of that institution, we understand has been brought so near a close that an invitation was yesterday extended to the Presidents of the other banks of the City, to examine the result. This was declined, on the ground that the City banks had appointed a Committee of their number to represent them on the subject, and to interfere in the matter until that Committee had made its report, would be indelicate and improper. We understand generally, however, that the exhibit is not favorable. The immediate liabilities of the Bank, in round numbers, independent of capital stock, we are informed, is about two millions of dollars—to meet which, there are assets appraised at one and three-quarter millions. If this appraisement and amount of liabilities are correct, the Bank would seem to be unable to pay its debts, leaving nothing for stockholders. We have feared for several days an unfavorable result of this examination, but did not anticipate one quite so calamitous as is here reported. The nominal amount of assets is, of course, more than the amount appraised as available, though we are told there is a hiatus of very considerable extent in the Bank's accounts, covered by no representative value whatever. In every properly conducted Bank the ledger account will show on one side all that the Bank owes, including its capital; on the other, all that is owing to the Bank, and the two are made to balance, something being received to show for every dollar expended. This, the examination at the Bank of Pennsylvania, we are informed, has not thus far been able to demonstrate. The business of the institution seems very much at loose ends. Within a day or two, assets of the value of $100,000, said to be entirely reliable, were found stuck in an out-of-the-way pigeon-hole. The Bank holds, we believe, about $175,000 of its own stock; a portion of this, however, has been pledged to one or more of the interior Banks, through the agency of a third party, who now stands liable to the interior Bank for that amount. The Committee representing the city banks in this matter, or a majority of it, is understood to be averse to an attempt at resuscitation, and the indications now are, that it will go into liquidation, and probably out of existence, leaving as little for its shareholders as did its great prototype, the Bank of the United States. Noteholders and depositors will probably be paid. The State Treasurer has indicated very plainly to the Banks of this State that he expects from them coin sufficient to pay the semi-annual interest on the State debt, due 1st of February next. In reply to a letter of inquiry from the Cashier of one of the Banks, the Treasurer says: "Under the power given to me by the fifth section of the suspension act, it is my intention to ask the Banks to furnish the State with an amount of coin sufficient to pay the interest on her public loans; each Bank to pay in proportion to its capital stock, and to receive from the State therefor its own notes, or the notes of other solvent Banks. The sum required for interest purposes in January will amount to about $1,000,000. The capital stock of our Banks amounts in the aggregate to about the sum of $25,000,000. If it be the pleasure of your Board to aid the State in her effort to pay the interest in specie, a draft on one of the Harrisburg Banks will be received for the tax on your May dividend; if not, specie will be exacted for it, as well as for any of the notes of your Bank which may hereafter be received at the Treasury." There seems from this to be no question as to the payment of the State interest in coin or its equivalent.

From the Boston Journal, Oct. 29.

Money is still very hard and scarce in private negotiations. Quotations are given at 12@18 ₽ cent. for strictly prime paper, but transactions are so small and scattering that no correct idea can be formed of the true condition of the market from them. In point of fact, outside negotiation amounts to very little. The Banks are discounting considerable in excess of receipts, and extend as much accommodation as possible.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Oct. 29.

A large amount of good paper is still offering on the street, and capitalists exhibit a tolerably fair disposition to invest. Some first-class notes were negotiated to-day at 1½@1¾ ₽ cent., and others not quite so good at 2@2½ ₽ cent. discount. Second-class unsalable. Money is offered more freely on call at 1¼@1½ ₽ cent. Exchange on New-York is in active demand at 6¾@7 ₽ cent. premium; Boston do., 5@6 ₽ cent.; Philadelphia, 3 ₽ cent. do. Exchange on London quiet and unsettled.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Prices unchanged; supply fair; sales 1,000 bush. at $4 75@$4 87 for super Wisconsin and Canada; $5@$5 25 for extra Ohio, &c. WHEAT active at steady rates; supply good; sales, 190,000 bushels, mostly Chicago Spring, at 80c., including good Milwaukee Club at 82c.; common Red Illinois at 85c., and White Canada at $1 10@$1 12½. CORN firmer; sales 12,000 bushels at 57c.@58c., closing at the latter price. OATS steady; sales, 10,000 bushels at 34c. WHISKY firmer: sales, 150 bbls. at 18½c.@19c. ₽ gallon. FREIGHTS active at 8c. for Oats; 16c. for Wheat, and 56c. for Flour. *Lake Imports to-day*—250,000 bushels Wheat; 40,000 bushels Corn; 32,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—64,000 bushels Wheat; 12,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR.—There is rather more doing for the Eastern trade, and prices of the fancy and extra grades are very firm. WHEAT—A lot of 3,400 bush. Red Indiana sold at $1 15. RYE—Sales in the streets at 70c.@72c. Early in the day sales were made at 75c. OATS—Sales 5,500 bush. State at 42c. CORN dull; a lot of 1,600 bush. in store sold at 73c.; for Railroad parcels 75c. was asked. BARLEY—Sales 3,500 bush. four-rowed at 86½c.; 800 bush. ordinary do. at 62c.; 2,700 bush. good do. at 86c., and 600 bush. two-rowed in bags, at 85c. WHISKY—No sales reported. *Shipped to New-York by river last evening*—35,200 bush. Corn; 42,000 bush. Wheat; 21,000 bush. Oats, and 6,000 bush. Feed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 30.

COTTON is unchanged. Sales to-day 2,000 bales; sales of the week, 15,250 bales; receipts of the week, 26,000 bales; decreased receipts at this port as compared with last year, 121,500 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 203,300 bales; stock at this port, 130,000 bales. Prime SUGAR sold to-day at 5½c.@6c. FLOUR is better. Sales at $5 25@$5 37½. There is nothing doing in PROVISIONS or GRAIN. RIO COFFEE—Sales of the week, 3,350 bags; stock in port, 118,000 bags; 6,000 bags have been exported to Europe; prime is quoted 9¾c. Exchange on London is nominal at 95; on New-York the range is from ¾ to 5½ ₽ cent. discount.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR advanced 15c. Sales at $4 10. WHEAT firm; advanced 2c. CORN dull. OATS buoyant; sales at 27c. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour; 100,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour; 46,000 bush. Wheat. *Receipts*—27,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT very scarce and firm; sales of 6,000 bushels at 92c. for Chicago Spring, extra, closing with holders demanding 2c.@3c. advance. CORN inactive. *Lake Imports*—11,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—2,400 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Oct. 29.

COTTON—Firm and unchanged. Sales to-day 300 bales. Sales for the week, 2,400.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Oct. 29.

COTTON—Sales to-day 400 bales, mostly at 12c. There is an improved demand to-day.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Oct. 29.

COTTON—Sales to-day 300 bales, at unchanged prices.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday.—First Board.*—$5,000 Pennsylvania, 80½; $1,000 do. 80¾; $4,000 do., 80¾; $1,700 City 6s, New, 88½; $2,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 45½; $1,000 Catawissa Railroad 7s, 40; $500 Union Canal 6s, 31½; 200 Reading Railroad, 17½; 100 do., 17; 34 Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¾; 12 Lehigh Navigation, 44½; 11 Minehill Railroad, 52; 5 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 8; 14 Harrisburg Railroad, 45½; 34 Norristown Railroad, 52; 20 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 52.

Closing Prices.—Phila. 6s, 79¾@79¾; Phila. R. R. 79¾@79¾; Philadelphia 6s, new, 88½@89; Pennsylvania 5s, 80½@80¾; Reading Railroad, 16½@16½; Reading R. R. Bonds, ['70, 62½; Reading R. R. Mtg. 6s, '44, 70; Pennsylvania R. R., 36@36¼; Morris Canal Consolidated, 30@33; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 50¼@51½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7½@8½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 13¾@14¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 9@11; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mtg., 56@58; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d Mtg., 40@51; Long Island, 8¾@8¾; Girard Bank, 6¾@7; Lehigh Zinc, ½@1; Union Canal, 3@4; New-Creek, ¼@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 5@7.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
North Star	New-York	Bremen	Oct. 31
Edinburgh	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. 31
Borussia	New-York	Hamburg	Nov. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 7
FROM EUROPE.			
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 21
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 21
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 24
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 31
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 31
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 4
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. 5
Granada	New-York	Havana, &c.	Nov. 2
Quaker City	New-York	Havana, &c.	Nov. 7

Passengers Sailed.

In steamer Westernport, for Savannah—R. F. Sawyer, P. King, Chas. P. Reese, Wm. E. Stammers and lady, Wm. Robb, Mrs. Geo. Parsons, Mrs. W. M. Parsons, Mrs. E. Ryan, A. Bruckman, L. Irvings, Wm. Bailey, Miss Agnes Lakeville.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—Mrs. Prudhom, W. H. Ewan, A. B. Herman, J. Stanford, Rev. W. Ducker and lady, Miss Malcolm, M. Purcell, and 20 in steerage.

In ship Georges, from Liverpool—Wm. Hill and lady, Wm. Smith Stanley.

In bark Maraval, from Sagua la Grande—Mr. E. Egnes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 28 | Sun sets..... 4 59 | Moon sets... 4 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 31 | Gov. Island. 7 16 | Hell Gate... 8 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Jason, Britton, Bremen and Southampton, C. H. Sand; Edinburg, Cumming, Glasgow, J. Raeburn.

Ships Hellespont, Kennard, Sydney, N. S. W., Goodeve, Arkell & Elliott; Hammonia, Taylor, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon.

Bark John Denham, Gray, St. Marks, Smallwood, Anderson & Co.

Brigs Shibboleth, Morton, Fernandine, Yates & Porterfield; Jenny, (Swed.,) Somberg, Cork and a market, Funche & Meincke; Augusta, Cole, Trinidad, Thompson & Hunter; W. Richardson, (Br.,) Barrop, Glasgow and Greenock, Collins & Marsh.

Schooners Tangent, Church, Portland, J. Frye; O. H. Lee, Soper, Newbern, master; A. Jennings, Case, Buckville, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Steamer Westernport, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston 49 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Rudolph, (Ham.,) Dickmann, Hamburg 38 ds., mdse. and 423 passengers to F. Karck. Has lost 12 passengers during the voyage by sickness. The R. arrived 29th, but was accidentally omitted in our edition of yesterday.

Ship Casilda, (of Baltimore,) Stafford, Rotterdam Sept. 20, passed Deal 22d, with schnapps to Udolpho Wolfe, and 103 passengers, all well. Had one death, by consumption. Oct. 6, Wm. R. Stacey, a seaman, of Plymouth, Eng., fell overboard from the jib boom, and was lost; a boat was lowered, and the life-buoy thrown him, but he sank before assistance reached him. The C. has experienced heavy weather during the passage.

Ship Edwin Flye, (of Boston,) Flye, Callao July 8, via Hampton Roads Oct. 24, with guano to Barreda Bros.

Ship Georges, (of Thomaston,) Slater, Liverpool Sept. 6, with mdse. to master. Had heavy weather.

Bark Maraval, Griffin, Sagua la Grande Oct. 13, with sugar and molasses to T. Dwight.

Bark Zephyr, Thompson, Messina 33 ds., passed Gibraltar Oct. 4, with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Barkantine Ontario, (Br.,) Bruce, Bridgeport, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to J. H. Braine.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Barrett, Philadelphia 2 ds., with coal to Geo. Bulkley.

Schr. John L. Kinsey, Crawford, St. Johns River, Fla., 14 ds., with yellow pine to master. Experienced heavy weather, lost flying-jib and bobstay, stove boat, &c.

Schr. Ned. McCready, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. W. S. Tisdale, Hawkins, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with coal to Jersey City Ferry Co.

Schr. John Howard, Baker, Rockland, with stone for Fort Richmond.

Schr. Only Daughter, (3 masted,) Rogers, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to Sherman & Co.

Schr. R. Baker, Jr., Kelly, Harwich, with fish.

Schr. Hudson, Tarr, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Olive Branch, Chase, Harwich, with fish.

Schr. Barnstable, Gorham, Pawtucket.

Schr. Augusta, Perry, New-Bedford, with oil.

Steamer H. B. Beach, Ramsey, Baltimore 2 ds., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, West.

Memoranda.

The steamship Northern Light, having completed her repairs, was this afternoon floated off the large Balance Dock.

The steamer Metropolis, of the Fall River line, will to-morrow morning be taken on the above dock, for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked, and newly coppered.

Notice to Mariners.

LIGHTHOUSES ON FLORIDA REEF—DRY BANK LIGHTHOUSE.

The new lighthouse near Coffin's Patches, off Dry Bank, on Florida Reef, is now approaching completion, and a light will be exhibited therefrom on or about the 15th of March next, (1858.) This structure is on Sombrero Shoal, near Sombrero Key. It is an open frame-work of iron, built on iron piles. The roof of the keeper's dwelling is 47 feet above the water. From the top of the dwelling, and within the framework, a cylinder 7 feet in diameter rises to the height of 82 feet. This is surrounded by the watch-room and lantern, 12 feet in diameter, and 25 feet high. The whole structure will be 154 feet high, and will be painted red. The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric, of the first order of Fresnel, showing a fixed white light, and illuminating the entire horizon. The focal plane will be 141 feet above the mean sea level, and the light should be seen, under ordinary circumstances, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water, a distance of 19 nautical miles. The position of the light, as deduced by the Coast Survey, is: Latitude, 24° 37′ 36″ N.; longitude, 81° 06′ 43″ W. of Greenwich. Simultaneously with the first exhibition of the light off Dry Bank, Carysfort Reef Light, which is now fixed, will be changed to a revolving light, of the first order of Fresnel, showing a bright flash once in every 30 seconds. Mariners are particularly cautioned not to mistake one of these lights for the other, after the exhibition of the new light and the change of the Carysfort light from a fixed to a revolving light. The height of the focal plane at Carysfort Reef lighthouse is 106 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be visible, under ordinary circumstances of the atmosphere, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water, about 18 nautical miles. The approximate position is: Latitude, 25° 13′ 15″ N.; longitude, 80° 12′ 44″ W. of Greenwich. Due public notice will be given in advance of the exact time of the proposed changes.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
W. F. RAYNOLDS, Capt. Corps Top. Engineers.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19, 1857.

By Telegraph.

NEW-BEDFORD, Oct. 30—Arr., bark Azor, Burke, Fayal.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 15, lat. 18 S., lon. 43, bark Emperor, from Rio Janeiro for Philadelphia, 9 ds. out.

Oct. 13, lat. 36 35, lon. 29 32, Chilian ship Manuel Multh, from Valparaiso for Marseilles, 63 ds. out.

Oct. 18, lat. 32 18, lon. 73 10, bark Harriet S. Fisk, of Rockland, 14 ds. from New-Orleans for Rochelle.

Oct. 22, lat. 34 50, lon. 73 20, was passed bark John Benson, Gardner, from New-York for Havana.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua la Grande, Oct. 13, brigs Harriet, Hardie, for Portland, disg.; Cosmopolite, Kinney, for New-York in 6 ds.; schr. Meteor, Burns, for Boston do.

DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP.—THE WHIG General Committee, of this City, will hold a public meeting THIS (Saturday) EVENING, October 31, at 8 o'clock, at their rooms, No. 108 4th-av., below 12th-st., for the purpose of ratifying the County Ticket.

Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER,
C. C. EGAN, Esq., JAMES KIDD, Esq.,
S. LEWIS HUTCHINGS, Esq.,

and other eminent speakers have been invited to address the meeting.

The Ashlanders of the City and County of New-York and all Old Line Whigs are invited to attend.

THOMAS H. BOND, Chairman.
G. G. BELLOWS, JOHN P. DODGE, } Vice-Chairmen.
W. A. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ASHLANDERS, ATTENTION.—THE ASHLANDERS of the City and County of New-York are hereby notified to meet at their rooms, Waverley House, Broadway, corner of 4th-st., THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to attend in a body the meeting of the Whig General Committee, to be held at No. 108 4th-av. Old-Line Whigs are invited to be with us.

By order, ROBERT C. GWYER, President.
[illegible] COREY, Jr., Secretary.